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Established 1887

Leak Causes 60,000-Acre Slick

Spills Battle North Sea Oil Blowout

24—Five oil spilled on a Phillips oil rig leaking of oil daily into causing a large slick in the North Sea today.

spokesmen for of Environmental ted that the oil an area of about ometers or about

reeze of eight to the slick in the Sea area today,

preventing it from drifting toward Denmark or Norway.

Environmentalists and fishermen closely monitored government and oil company moves but experts said it was too early to say when the slick would hit either the Danish or Norwegian coasts or what damage might occur to fish.

The leak began Friday night on the Bravo oil rig in the Norwegian Ekofisk field. The field is connected by pipeline to a refinery in Teesside, England, 215 miles to the southwest. The oil was gushing 40 yards

into the air from a valve connected on the lower floor of the rig above sea level. There are 15 wells on the rig but the 14 others were automatically turned off after the "blowout."

Company Optimistic

A Phillips spokesman said, "We are pretty optimistic we can plug the hole but the real trick is to get the well back to zero pressure." He said the oil slick did not appear to be getting much larger because the oil was of a light grade and was evaporating. The blowout occurred when

the rig was undergoing routine maintenance and an anti-blowout device had been removed.

Danish officials said they had five ships standing by with all the available chemicals in Denmark to combat the slick. Emergency chemical orders have also been placed in Britain, they said.

A naval spokesman said no matter how the winds changed, the Danish west coast would be hit.

Norwegian officials mustered chemicals and booms along the southern coast and four marine biologists flew over the slick today trying to decide what action to take.

Phillips closed down all its production in the field as the oil slick began moving west and then



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south. A spokesman said it was not possible to estimate the damage cost but Phillips was producing 350,000 barrels daily from the field, 190,000 from the Bravo rig. The Ekofisk field is Europe's largest operating offshore field.

Three Norwegians and two

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Cranston Hints Soviet Support

Senator Proposes Way Out of SALT Impasse

By Norman Kempster

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., has suggested a compromise Strategic Arms Limitation Talks package that would require the United States and the Soviet Union to curb development of their most promising new weapons.

Although Mr. Cranston said he was not launching a "trial balloon" for the Carter administration, his plan is certain to be read as a signal by the Kremlin.

In an interview on Friday, Sen. Cranston, the second-ranking Democrat in the Senate, said his proposal was "based on soundings in Moscow and in Washington with American and Russian arms specialists in both places."

He said the United States should interrupt its testing and development of sea-launched and land-launched cruise missiles but agree to strict range limitations on air-launched cruise missiles.

Soviet Limitations

In exchange, he said, the Soviet Union should stop development of a mobile intercontinental ballistic missile, and should agree to limitations to make sure their Backfire bomber could not be used against U.S. targets.

The Pentagon believes the United States has a technological lead of about five years in developing cruise missiles, which are pilotless aircraft capable of extreme accuracy and able to evade conventional air defenses.

On the other hand, the Soviet Union apparently is about five years ahead in development of mobile ICBMs. In a mobile-hasing scheme, missiles are moved about within concrete trenches instead of being placed in fixed silos. Defense analysts believe mobile missiles would be almost impossible to knock out in a surprise attack.

In addition to suggesting that each side at least temporarily stop exploiting its strongest technological lead, Sen. Cranston said the United States and the Soviet Union should ratify the tentative agreement reached in November, 1974, in Vladivostok by President Gerald Ford and Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev. That plan would limit both sides to 1,400 "strategic delivery systems"—mostly missiles and heavy bombers—of which 1,320 could carry more than one warhead.

Verification Plan

Sen. Cranston said the agreement he envisaged could be verified to prevent cheating. But he said once either side develops either a long-range cruise missile or a mobile ICBM, verification

In Capital, Guerrilla Area Ethiopia Shuts Offices Of U.S. and 5 Others

By David B. Ottaway

ADDIS ABABA, April 24 (WP).—The Ethiopian military government today announced the closure of five foreign consulates in Addis Ababa, in northern war-torn Eritrea Province, in addition to the U.S. one ordered shut there yesterday.

The measure affects the Sudan and Italy, which had full consulates there, and France, Belgium and Britain, which maintained honorary consuls in Addis Ababa. The closure of the U.S. Consulate in the provincial capital was confirmed by U.S. officials today, although this was not formally included in the government statement issued yesterday.

The ruling Provisional Military Council also told the United States yesterday to pull out of the country its Military Assistance Advisory Group (MAAG) and its Naval Medical Research Unit (NAMRU), close the Eritrean communications stations in Asmara and shut the U.S. Cultural Center in the capital and six small library centers in towns around the country. This order affected all U.S. facilities except the embassy and the aid office.

One effect of the measures will be to remove practically all foreigners, other than a few Italian residents, from the Eritrean provincial capital. Eritrea is the scene of intense fighting between government forces and guerrillas of the separatist Eritrean Liberation Front, and the warfare could well soon spread to Asmara itself.

The decisions announced by the military government appear to lend considerable weight to persistent reports here that it is in-

tent on closing all Western cultural centers operating in Ethiopia and on clamping down as well on the activities and travels of Western diplomats.

Even Western tourists are now suspect after government allegations that two black Americans arrested on March 29 in north-west Ethiopia had entered the country on tourist visas and were U.S. Central Intelligence Agency spies.

France, West Germany, Italy and Britain all have cultural centers in the capital. No Eastern bloc country has one, however.

Yesterday, the ruling council said that the U.S. cultural center was propagating ideas "which clash with, dilute and undermine scientific socialism... and therefore is of no use to Ethiopia."

Meanwhile, U.S. Embassy officials here were making arrangements for the evacuation of more than 100 military and civilian personnel and their 250 dependents affected by the closure of the U.S. installations. The Ethiopian government has given the Americans four days, until Wednesday, to leave the country.

Today, the cultural center was guarded by half a dozen policemen and soldiers who refused to allow any U.S. diplomats to enter the premises.

The Americans affected by the closure of the five organizations—a total of 117—include 46 military personnel of MAAG; 6 cultural center officers; 45 State Department officials; Navy, officers, Marine guards and civilians living in Asmara; and 20 persons, including 17 doctors, with the naval research unit.

Dancing Girls Lead Greeting

Shaba's Mining Center Welcomes Mobutu Visit

KOLWEZI, Zaire, April 24 (UPI).—Welcomed by dancing girls, cheers and signs proclaiming the people's faith in their "guide," President Mobutu Sese Seko arrived in this copper-mining center yesterday on a trip to the front-line area where his troops are battling rebels in Shaba Province.

He was accompanied by top officials, diplomats and foreign newsmen. He arrived here in a

Zairian Air Force C-130 transport plane after receiving a promise of military assistance from the Central African Republic.

Aboard the plane, Mr. Mobutu at one time sat at the controls. He told the newsmen that he was confident of a military victory against the rebels who invaded Shaba on March 8, and he said that things were now going well for his forces.

Relaxed in Appearance

The President seemed relaxed and was smiling when he arrived here in Kolwezi to an enthusiastic reception by several thousand persons who lined the dusty streets.

Then he inspected crews of several Italian-built Macchi jet trainers, which have been converted into fighter-bombers.

There was a camouflaged Transal transport aircraft at Kolwezi's airport when Mr. Mobutu's plane landed. A desert-camouflaged Moroccan C-130 came in, along with an old British-built Argosy aircraft piloted by a British crew and bringing in food donated by West Germany.

It was one of Mr. Mobutu's "high-visibility" tours, designed to increase his prestige with the local population as much as to prove that there was no widespread support here for the rebels and that he had a firm grip on the Shaba situation.

There were a few armed personnel-carriers and armored cars in the streets. Moroccan and Zairian troops were in evidence but not in great numbers.



WAR ZONE ARRIVAL—President Mobutu Sese Seko waves to crowd at Kolwezi airport during visit to Shaba Province, where Zaire troops have been battling Katanga rebels.

Russia Said to Boost Mozambique Arms Flow

By Bernard Weinraub

WASHINGTON, April 24 (UPI).—The Soviet Union has sent sizable shipments of anti-aircraft weapons and artillery to Mozambique in recent weeks, according to U.S. intelligence analysts.

The arrival of weapons in

Mozambique is viewed as significant because the arms could neutralize Rhodesian air power and thwart retaliatory strikes into guerrilla sanctuaries along the Mozambique border.

Although Soviet anti-aircraft arriving by ship into Mozambique included SAM-7s, a shoulder-fired anti-aircraft missile, 122-mm howitzers, T-34 tanks and AK-47 assault rifles.

Amount Unclear

Intelligence officials said that the amount of Soviet weapons arriving in Mozambique remained unclear but that there had been numerous sightings in recent weeks of ships unloading arms.

"The ship pulls in the docks close down, the ship workers are sent home and the military moves in," an intelligence source said.

Officials said that the shipments are part of a "major upgrading of Mozambique's defense capabilities," which have been skimpy and are viewed as a Soviet effort to directly bolster Mozambique's military position in relation to neighboring Rhodesia.

In the last year, the Rhodesian armed forces have clearly held the upper hand in the guerrillas war and conducted widely publicized air strikes against so-called sanctuaries in Mozambique.

Weak Defenses

"The Rhodesian raids last fall traumatized both the guerrillas and the Mozambique government, showing the Mozambique government how inept and vulnerable its defenses were," an intelligence source said. "Their whole point now is to neutralize Rhodesian forces."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

More Political Leaders Arrested Opposition Seeks to Split Bhutto, Military

By M. Simons

April 24 (WP).—The largest labor union sought to drive a wedge between Prime Minister Bhutto and the military forces today.

time, police arrested more officials from political front, National Alliance, and in Lahore, Punjab Province.

1 Alliance and the

26-union Pakistan Lahore Alliance are attempting a two-pronged tactic, appealing to the military forces to turn against Mr. Bhutto and demanding the withdrawal of martial law that Mr. Bhutto imposed on Karachi, Lahore, Hyderabad and Lyallpur.

Maulana Moudoodi, the founder of the Muslim fundamentalist Jamiat Islami (party of Islam), which is a member of the nine-party National Alliance, told a news conference in Lahore that martial law must be withdrawn

because it is "illegal and unconstitutional." It is unlikely that Mr. Moudoodi's remarks will be reported in Pakistan because press censorship covering all information on the nationwide anti-Bhutto agitation was imposed last night.

The National Alliance and its followers in the labor movement claim that the general elections March 7 were rigged, enabling Mr. Bhutto's supporters to win 165 of the 200 National Assembly seats. The opposition members have refused to sit in the new house.

The effort by the labor alliance to alienate the armed forces from the Prime Minister, if effective, could break Mr. Bhutto's grip on power. It is the support of the armed forces which almost alone is keeping him in office.

In a telegram sent to the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the chiefs of the three armed services in Rawalpindi, the labor alliance president, Mohammed Shauq, said in part, "An immediate political solution is highly essential to save the nation. The armed forces have always saved the nation and they should do so now... by removing Mr. Bhutto."

The impetus behind Mr. Shauq's message was an incident in Karachi Friday when troops killed 11 men and boys demonstrating against Mr. Bhutto during a break in the curfew. This was one of the rare times in Pakistan's turbulent 30-year history when soldiers, rather than police, were fired on civilians.

A major exception was, the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Is Investigating Reports Keeps Illegal Accounts

By Yuval Elizer

April 24 (WP).—The Federal Reserve Bank is investigating reports that former For-Abba Eban illegally transferred thousands of dollars into the United States Treasury last week.

Mr. Eban said there is "absolutely no truth in the sup-

mitted a technical breach of Treasury regulations."

Israeli law prohibits foreign bank accounts without specific government authorization. Violations are liable to a maximum prison term of three years and a fine up to three times the amount of their illegal holdings.

Ironically, Mr. Eban's political fortunes had risen two weeks ago when Defense Minister Shimon Peres replaced Mr. Rabin as Prime Minister and as the Labor party candidate in the May elections. Mr. Eban had supported Mr. Peres over Mr. Rabin at the party's February convention.

If the Labor party wins the general elections, Mr. Eban had been considered likely to receive a cabinet seat, possibly that of foreign minister, a position he held from 1966 to 1974.

After Yitzhak Rabin's absence and with a May 17 elections, Mr. Eban's bank accounts were held in Washington. Mrs. Rabin held nearly \$27,000 in bank accounts, including two illegal bank accounts. Mr. Eban was fined \$10,000 for involvement.

Mr. Eban said the sums in the Eban case were less than the \$21,000 held

by the Eban family.

He said that the investigation of an account

opened an account

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Aspin Slows His War on Pentagon, Bureaucratic Waste

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, April 24 (UPI).—Rep. Les Aspin is slowing down

The breezy, 38-year-old Wisconsin congressman, scourge of the Pentagon brass and the federal bureaucracy, has not been flooding news releases in the House press gallery much lately.

It wasn't too long ago—come to think of it, it was shortly before Jimmy Carter moved into the famous Pennsylvania Avenue presidential mansion—that hardly a day went by without the wires or newspapers carrying something—something—from Democrat Aspin.

Needling the defense planners, revealing shameful waste in government, calling Marine Corps payroll records expensively inaccurate, trying to scuttle the Navy's fleet expansion plans, being the public's advocate against the bureaucracy and its clients.

Well, look, here is a random sample from Mr. Aspin's more active days last year:

WASHINGTON—Central In-

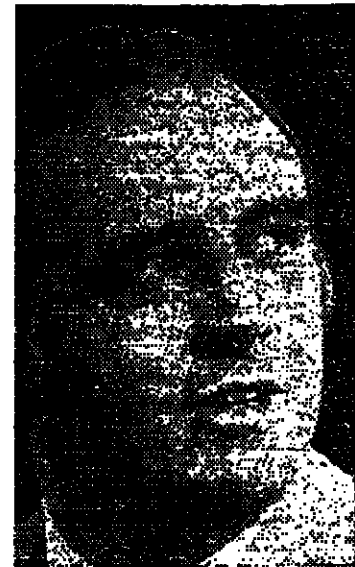
telligence Agency data shows the U.S. Navy—contrary to Pentagon claims—is spending far more than the Soviet Union for construction of major surface warships, Rep. Les Aspin said.

WASHINGTON—A significant number of career servicemen shop around for "home states" where they do not have to pay state income taxes, according to Pentagon statistics made public by Rep. Les Aspin.

WASHINGTON—Rep. Les Aspin charged the Army is selling food in U.S. commissary stores in Europe as long as a month after expiration of "sell-by" dates stamped on the products.

WASHINGTON—Ethiopia squandered millions of dollars in international famine relief aid and even exported grain while thousands of its citizens were starving, according to a State Department report made public by Rep. Les Aspin.

WASHINGTON—Rep. Les Aspin said the Navy plans to spend \$187.6 million to repair F-14 Tomcat jet-fighter engines that ultimately wants to replace at



Rep. Les Aspin

an additional cost of up to \$1.9 billion.

WASHINGTON—The value of U.S. arms sales to foreign nations dropped nearly 12 per cent

in fiscal year 1976 to \$2.3 billion, according to preliminary Pentagon figures released by Rep. Les Aspin.

Rep. Aspin is a man who smells out waste, turns over rocks, digs out information and reports that makes taxpayers see red and make admirals and generals turn red.

Aspin's Motivations

How does he do it? And why? The "why" is easy for him to answer.

"You're a junior member of a committee and you don't have the leverage of a subcommittee or committee chairman, so what do you do?" he told an interviewer. (He ranks 15th in seniority out of 40 Democrats on the House Armed Services Committee.)

"The object of publicity is to achieve outside what you can't achieve on the inside... it's a publicize-and-embarrass kind of approach—nobody wants to look like an idiot," he once said of his campaign.

And taking aim at the military and big industry is "like shooting fish in a barrel. You pick up a rock and there's always some-

thing crawling around under it," he says.

One effect of his efforts, he believes, may be that some activities that could not stand scrutiny may have been deterred by fear of exposure.

A former member of former Defense Secretary Robert McNamara's systems analysis team and holder of a doctorate in economics from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Rep. Aspin knows the Pentagon well. It was natural for him to start his constructive sniping with that huge bureaucracy. It is possible his experience as an aide to Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., who also has gained fame—at least on Capitol Hill—for his own press-release war on waste, helped Mr. Aspin, although he says his own activity "kind of gradually developed" after his first term in the House. He now is serving his fourth two-year stint.

How do Mr. Aspin's constituents in southeastern Wisconsin's resort area feel about his war on waste? "They're aware of it," he said "but it's not the kind (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Despite Numerous Problems

Three Years Later, Portuguese Still Back Their Revolution

LISBON, April 23 (Reuters).—As Portugal prepares to mark the third anniversary of its revolution tomorrow, its press has been debating the big question—was it all worthwhile?

The answer seems to be an overwhelming "yes"—despite political and military upheaval, four elections and seven governments in three years, a stiff dose of austerity and soaring inflation.

Gen. Vasco Lourenço, military governor of Lisbon and one of the young captains of the armed forces movement which ended half a century of rights dictatorship on April 25, 1974, said the revolution could have been more beautiful but "the balance is clearly positive."

In an interview with the Portuguese news agency Anop, he said two of the key points of the armed forces program, decolonization and democratization, had already been carried out and the third, development, was under way.

Threats Not Feared

Gen. Lourenço said he was sure that any threat to democracy in the new Portugal

Bhutto Foes Woo Military

(Continued from Page 1)

nine-month civil war in 1971 in what was then East Pakistan.

Mass Resentment

"During the last few days," Mr. Shari said in his message to the armed forces chief, "many people have been killed, bringing mass resentment against the armed forces because they feel all this is done to support the totally rejected Mr. Bhutto, who clings to the premiership."

In another attempt to break the link between Mr. Bhutto and the military, three leaders of the National Alliance asked for a meeting in Rawalpindi with the army chief of staff, Gen. Zia-ul-Haq. The three were arrested, as all senior opposition leaders have already been.

Gen. Haq was picked by Mr. Bhutto to head the army.

The National Alliance also announced that it is organizing a mass protest march on Mr. Bhutto's residence in Rawalpindi Saturday. "We intend to surround Mr. Bhutto's house and keep him confined until he comes to his senses and resigns," a National Alliance source said in Karachi.

General Strike

While all this political activity raged, Pakistan's economic life remained at a standstill. All industry in Karachi, the largest city and the center of more than half of the country's factories, has not operated since the labor alliance called a general strike Wednesday. The strike spread to other cities and was the major factor in Mr. Bhutto's decision to impose martial law and curfew.

A labor union source said that for the first time since the strike was called, "some" casual laborers reported to work at Karachi's docks today. He added that he expected more would work tomorrow "as they are under threat by the army." Scores of cargo vessels are backed up in the port, which is under military guard.

A spokesman for Pakistan International Airlines said PIA and foreign airlines had not yet resumed normal schedules but several flights did move in and out of Karachi and other major cities. Some trains operated but generally with few or no passengers, because of curfew restrictions.

U.S.S.R. Meets Industrial Goals

MOSCOW, April 24 (Reuters).—Soviet industrial output fulfilled the Kremlin's expectations in the first three months of this year but the growth in production slowed down in a number of major industries, according to official figures released here today.

The government daily Izvestia said that industrial production was 5.6 per cent up on the first quarter of last year, thus meeting the official target set by planners.

On the other hand, while the Soviet Union produced 5 million tons more oil and gas than during the first quarter of last year, this represented almost a 50-per cent drop in the industry's rate of growth. Growth in the coal industry dropped by more than a third, and in the electrical power industry it fell by more than 60 per cent.

would be met by another movement similar to that of 1974.

But another of the captains of 1974, Armando Marques Ramos, said in an open letter to his comrades published here that the revolution had been betrayed.

Capt. Marques Ramos, now an official dealing with refugee relief, attacked what he called the "hasty and degrading" handover of the former African and other colonies. He said this had led to worse suffering and bloodshed than in 13 years of colonial warfare.

The independent leftist weekly Expresso ran a special supplement on the anniversary under the headline "Will April 25 Be in the Dock?"

This is a reference to the indictment of Maj. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, operational commander of the revolution, on charges of incompetence and unethical conduct in the period leading up to an abortive leftist coup on Nov. 25, 1975.

Maj. Carvalho, runner-up to General Antonio Ramalho Eanes in last year's presidential election, faces dismissal from the army if convicted by its higher disciplinary court.

There have been unconfirmed reports that President Eanes may declare an amnesty for some disgraced officers—but political commentators have said any such move was unlikely to include Maj. Carvalho.

Expresso said, "There is no longer one April 25, but many of them, and each speaks of its own. On the left, on the right and in the center there are also those who do not have an April 25, because they still defend April 24"—in other words, the old regime.

Conservative O Dia said Portugal had lived through a Portuguese mixture of the French Revolution, the 1936 Popular Front, and the May, 1968, upheaval in France.

Empire Demolished

It had seen the final demolition of the Portuguese colonial empire, an attempt to seize power by the civil and military totalitarian left and now the containment of the revolutionary process in a classic democratic framework.

The pro-Communist O Dia declared, "April 25 is a rejection of any return to the past." The Communists have warned their followers not to take part in any celebrations which do not have official party sanction.

The leading daily, Diario de Noticias, generally regarded as speaking for the Socialist minority government, said there was room for all tendencies in a democratic society.

Francisco Mario Soares returned from a visit to the United States yesterday in time to take part in the anniversary ceremonies after declining an invitation to visit Canada on his way home.

The Socialist leader admits that his frequent absences abroad may have what he calls a negative effect on public opinion. But he declares they are necessary in the national interest.

Expresso said in its gossip page this week: "Sources close to the President's office said the well-known European politician Mario Soares will shortly be officially invited to visit this country."

But Mr. Soares, imprisoned and exiled under the Fascist regime, is a prominent figure in the anniversary celebrations. They include a parade by 3,000 troops and 500 tanks and other vehicles in the Avenida da Liberdade, fireworks and band concerts.

Soares Confident

LISBON, April 24 (AP).—Mr. Soares said yesterday he was confident the United States would help arrange a \$1.5-billion loan for Portugal.

Mr. Soares said he was "highly satisfied" with a meeting he had with President Carter. He said Mr. Carter had shown great understanding of Portugal's situation.

The Premier is seeking a \$300-million balance of payments allocation from the United States as part of a \$1.5-billion package to which other nations are being asked to contribute.

The Carter administration has endorsed the request and is urging other Western countries to contribute. However, the U.S. sum must be approved by Congress.

He said congressmen with whom he had talked had shown "full comprehension of our need for this loan. President Carter has taken the initiative of writing to various heads of government about it and at the moment negotiations are under way through diplomatic channels," he said.

Portugal, with a population of about 10 million, had a balance of payments deficit of \$1.1 billion last year. Mr. Soares said the deficit should be reduced by about \$400 million this year.



PARIS PILEUP—Youngsters react to uncollected garbage in Paris as collectors and sewage workers voted to continue their four-day-old strike yesterday.

Syrians Attack Beirut Area Held by 'Rejectionist' Forces

BEIRUT, April 24 (UPI).—Syrian troops of the Arab peace-keeping force today fought their way into leftist and Palestinian-held areas on the southern outskirts of Beirut, hoping to apprehend collaborators of four men they accuse of killing two Syrian soldiers last Thursday.

The Syrians, backed by tanks and armored cars, battled Palestinian and Lebanese leftists in the Makassed-Barbar area "and took positions in several buildings and roads which had been outside their control," Palestinian sources said.

They clashed with a Lebanese leftist Nasserite group led by Issam al-Arab, who has controlled the area since the 19-month civil war ended in Lebanon. "Some rejectionist guerrillas of the Palestinian movement supported Mr. Arab's militiamen in repelling the Syrian attack," the sources said.

Casualties Unknown

There have been a number of casualties but the sources could not say how many.

An official statement issued by the Palestinian Revolution's Command said, "The military operations of the Arab deterrent [peace-keeping] forces Sunday took the Palestinian leadership by surprise."

The statement rejected the Arab peace-keeping force's charge that the operations were aimed at apprehending collaborators of the four men accused of slaying the two Syrian soldiers.

"The [slaying] incident took place in the Shiyah district, whereas the military operations of the deterrent forces were taking place in the Makassed area, close to the Palestinian Chabla-Sabra camp in west Beirut," the statement said.

Link Rejected

It said: "Strangely enough, the Arab deterrent forces seem to link their operations with the murder of two Syrian soldiers, although that incident was supposedly contained after the murderers had been apprehended and handed over to the peace-keeping force."

The Palestinian leadership was holding contacts with the parties concerned to settle the situation under control, the statement said.

Clashes erupted early today and went on intermittently with machine-gun, mortar and rocket fire heard in various parts of west Beirut. No casualty figures have yet become available but a number of civilians were killed or wounded, cars were damaged and the streets were almost totally deserted.

A state of mobilization exists in the west Beirut areas of Tarif Jadda, Mazraa, Sabra, Fakhani, Makassed and Barbar, witnesses said.

"The Syrian-dominated Arab peace-keeping troops have the guns of their tanks and artillery pointed toward the Palestinian Chabla-Sabra camp," on the southern entrance of Beirut, the witnesses said.

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Vorster 'Leniency' Held Dangerous to Whites

South African Ex-Minister Defends Apartheid

By John F. Burns

PRETORIA, April 24 (NYT).—Albert Herzig believes that Prime Minister John Vorster's racial policies are endangering South Africa. But his similarity with other oppositionists stops there, because Mr. Herzig, leader of the small but vocal Reformed National party, believes that the Prime Minister's mistake has been to be too liberal with "the natives," as he calls the country's 18.6 million blacks.

While Mr. Vorster is assailed by the liberal reformers for his failure to grant significant concessions to blacks, Mr. Herzig holds that the Prime Minister, whom he describes as "just a novice" in racial matters, is leading the 4.3 million whites on a course that will result in their being overwhelmed by the black majority. Such a crisis, he says, could be as little as three years away.

"You could see the catastrophe coming," the 76-year-old politician said, speaking of his 10 years as a government minister, two of them under Mr. Vorster, who dismissed him in 1968 because of his conservative views. "It was the man's total ignorance of the native, and of native questions, that led him to start breaking down apartheid, which is the whole basis of the peaceful living we have here in South Africa," he declared.

Denies Racism

Mr. Herzig, son of Gen. J.M. Herzig, who was prime minister from 1924 to 1939, speaks of "the natives" in terms that were common here until recent years, when the governing National party began moving away from policies of outright subordination of the blacks. But Mr. Herzig denies that he is a racist, saying that it is a matter of fact that blacks have not achieved the standards of "civilization" attained by

whites and will not do so "for a very long time."

In the 1974 general election, such views attracted 44,717 votes for Mr. Herzig's party, 3.9 per cent of the total, and no parliamentary seats. The modest reforms introduced by the government since then have incurred some unpopularity, particularly among working-class Afrikaners, but not enough to stop the Herzig group's candidates from losing the deposits that they put up to enter by-elections.

Nevertheless, Mr. Vorster, seemingly impervious to criticism by

the two other opposition parties, which support wider rights for blacks, has proven more sensitive to criticism from the right. In this sense, the Herzig group, which accuses him of selling Afrikaner interests down the river, is an important obstacle to racial change.

During an interview at his home in the capital, Mr. Herzig acknowledged that his party poses no immediate threat to the government. But, he said, it will be "a terrible swell" of opinion against Mr. Vorster once the implications of his policies become

apparent. "You'll have a large section of the HNP [the language initials of National party], will he said.

The former minister that the only hope is to return to the rig advocated by Hendrik Vorster's predecessor assassinated in 1969.

Mr. Herzig offered comment that the Af arrived here in a largely unpopulated area, a "white South Africa" from the "native" tentionally inhabited.

Mr. Vorster, mod that gave rights in the tribal homelands, has pe integration in s le amenities, such taurants and bars, given blacks hu ghettoes such as S Johannesburg, the homes, although mitted only to lea which the homes i.

Mr. Herzig sai concessions had year the anti-gove which 400 blacks i declared. "When the native, 'You a and political right our land,' he unc now, with Vorst 'You can go into I can buy your hom is saying, 'Ah, it a along, you've me all these year short step from t agitation."

There are more men concessions in the Mr. Herzig said, Vorster's decisio, homelands to b pendent. One of t the Transkei, too year, and anothe wana, will follow t

"It's really ma sovereign states of cities in which the they like—invite t give them bases, i camps," Mr. Heri top of that, he's over South-West A desia. It's real ordinary, what the

Although Mr. V i antagonistic to ty colleges wh party in 19 from the cabin Africans are les many, he is know Box," in recog lengthy and ul fight, as telecomm ister, to keep tel South Africa. A work was inaugu and is proving inn

Mr. Herzig, wh television was "an the devil" and w to acquire a set, that TV "has its

But he said the vestmentes are 1 year, it will be viewers. "Then pander to the na to the lowest lere will corrupt our just as it has con America."

A Racist Group Draws 1,000 for March in London

LONDON, April 24 (WP).—The National Front, an openly racist organization with a growing appeal for Britain's distressed workers, yesterday displayed its strength.

About 1,000 Front members, waving Union Jacks and singing "Rule Britannia," defied a counter-rally organized by labor and leftist forces to keep their foes off the street.

The Front men marched three miles through northern London boroughs heavily populated with West Indian and Asian immigrants.

The marchers were protected by flanking walls of policemen, perhaps as many as 1,500 and including a dozen mounted men.

Opponents hurled bricks, bottles, tin cans, eggs, flour and smoke bombs at the marchers. They cursed them as "fascist scum" and "bastards." But they failed in their stated objective, to push the Front off the streets.

About 60 persons were arrested, five policemen were treated for cuts and half a dozen marchers were sporting bandages.

At a Birmingham by-election last month, the Front displaced the Tories as the third party and collected 8 per cent of the vote.

But he said the vestmentes are 1 year, it will be viewers. "Then pander to the na to the lowest lere will corrupt our just as it has con America."

U.S. Stockholders Reject Ban on Loans to Chile

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24 (AP).—Stockholders of BankAmerica, the parent corporation of the world's largest bank, have followed their board of directors' recommendations and defeated a resolution that called for an end to loans to Chile because of that country's alleged violations of human rights.

The two other resolutions on the agenda were also rejected on the directors' recommendations. The margin was more than 9 to 1 on the three votes.

About 1,100 stockholders attended the three-hour meeting Friday of the corporation, parent of the Bank of America. In addition to the Chile item, the resolutions rejected, said BankAmerica should:

• "Avoid the appearance of coercion in encouraging its employees to make political contributions against their personal inclinations" and to "maintain scrupulous political neutrality to avoid embarrassing entanglements detrimental to its business."

• "Make available to shareholders upon request... a listing of all voting stock held in the names of the bank in any company" and a list "of the way our bank-voted shares in its control on stockholder proposals."

The proposal on political contributions was the same as one overwhelmingly defeated at last year's shareholders' meeting.

Deserter Kills Himself

STRASBOURG, April 24 (AP).—A Frenchman, arrested eight years after he deserted the Foreign Legion, committed suicide by jumping from the roof of an army barracks here yesterday.

Big Oil Spill In North Sea

(Continued from Page 1)

Americans landed on the rig by helicopter to attempt to cap the well. Officials also made preparations to drill a relief hole to relieve the pressure, but that could take 30 to 45 days.

The Phillips press spokesman, Stio Lerdal, said:

"The experts will use the barge Shockor as base for the cap operation starting tomorrow. The work may take one, two or three days, much depending on the cleanup job and weather conditions."

The plans worked out by Phillips, both the capping operation and the possible drilling of a relief well, have already been approved by the Norwegian government, which however put the entire responsibility on the U.S. company which is the main operator at the Ekofisk field.

Meteorologists warned that nine-foot waves were expected in the area within three days, making operations difficult.

The Bravo rig took its oil and gas from a deposit 9,000 feet beneath the sea. A Phillips spokesman said the rig was one of the world's largest platforms.

Bravo was built by an Italian company and went into operation in June, 1974. The 270-foot steel platform is permanently anchored to the North Sea bed, 210 feet beneath the surface.

No Arms Boycott Seen by S. Africa

CAPE TOWN, April 24 (UPI).—Defense Minister Pieter Botha has said that a "total arms embargo against South Africa" is a dream that cannot succeed.

Mr. Botha said at a news conference that South Africa would use its nuclear capacity only for peaceful purposes but "over our theoretical capability" it does not wish to express itself.

Asked about Western moves to impose an arms boycott against his country, Mr. Botha said South Africa could manufacture its own arms, although that might be more costly than importing them. But, he added, "As long as we have the money there will always be people who are willing to supply us."

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Mauritius Is Challenging Ruling

PORT LOUIS, I 24 (AP).—Mauritius this Indian Ocean will test the strength of the British to retain its rule increasingly pow Mauritius Militant About 200,000 voi of the electorate, cast ballots for representatives in the townships.

The election is a second round of general election. It is crucial to a coal Prime Minister S. Ramgoolam's Lab the Mauritius So party, a rightist gr

The coalition w the general elec Militant Movement power after it won the vote and 34, se seat Parliament.

Trade union lead ger, 33, chairman c Movement, is a co His party, which p alization and re wealth, had not be in Parliament befo ber election.

Kidnappers Terms in El

SAN SALVADOR (Reuters).—The rappers of El Sal minister today terms for his rele

They said in e they would free gonovo if the gove ed "some" of th prisoners whose i had originally dem

Traditionalist

LILLE, France, / —Four hundred Catholics invaded St. Etienne in cent and celebrated t masses now forb vation.

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FABRICS: from 10.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. and from 2.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

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THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK FOR FRANCE

On Thursday, April 28, the International Herald Tribune will publish a special 10-page report on the business situation in France at present and the outlook for the future. The report will examine in depth the political, economic and social forces at work in the country today.

Traditionalist

LILLE, France, / —Four hundred Catholics invaded St. Etienne in cent and celebrated t masses now forb vation.

His Race So Honored

er, Black U.S. Scientist, 'brined' in Hall of Fame

ORKE, April 24 (NYT).—A black population of the name for Great America yesterday—to two, "shrine" ceremony e Washington Carver, tural scientist who was ve and was once traded orse, was also held at Institute, in Tuskegee. ne ceremony, a bronze rver was unveiled. It join those of 96 other women in the Hall of mude on the Bronx y College Campus, z the Harlem River. e search by Carver that ut farming a profitable At Tuskegee, from 1886 eath in 1943, he found or the peanut and 100 eet potato and he perer research that help South from one-crop At the time, the single n, was being destroyed weevil, and was deplet- d. ad been persuaded to ege's school of agri- the Institute's founder ent, Booker T. Wash- o born a slave, who en- Hall of Fame in 1945. earch for Poor worked with soybeans, ldenrod, edible grasses, and almost anything with his constant fomat can you do with- ?—to him, nature was ouse and science, the Frederick Patterson of velle, N.Y., president f Tuskegee and Car- gue for 12 years, who ker at yesterday's cer- 0-member Tuskegee ; in the chapel, whose s "singing windows" he themes of 11 black The tiny cemetery e chapel contains the d Washington graves. last week, Tuskegee of-



The bust of Carver in the Hall of Fame.

ficials had hoped that President Carter, a peanut farmer himself, would accept the invitation first extended last September, when he was in Birmingham as a candidate, and renewed periodically, according to James Henderson, chairman of the event and former director of the Carver Research Foundation.

The President did not attend but sent a message that was read during the ceremony.

The most recent addition to the Hall of Fame was John Philip Sousa, whose enshrinement last year took place at Washington's Kennedy Center. Carver, becoming eligible 25 years after his death, was nominated in 1970 but not elected until 1973. Besides the abolitionist Sojourner Truth, Harriet Tubman and Frederick Douglass, the other blacks who have been nominated but not elected are Crispus Attucks, a victim of the revolutionary Boston Massacre; Benjamin Banneker, mathematician and astronomer; James Weldon Johnson, poet, and Bishop Richard Allen, founder of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

Franklin Speech

The main address at Tuskegee was given by John Hope Franklin, the University of Chicago historian who is a specialist in black history and a former Brooklyn College professor.

"I saw Dr. Carver for the first time when he addressed the state fair in Tulsa, Okla., my home town," Mr. Franklin recalled, going back 50 years in memory. "I had the honor, as a Boy Scout, of helping guard his exhibit."

Carver, according to the information he supplied for his listing in "Who's Who," was "born of slave parents on a farm near Diamond Grove, Mo., about 1861; in infancy lost his father and was stolen (by slave raiders) and carried into Arkansas with his mother, who was never heard of again; was bought from captors for a racehorse valued at \$300

and returned to former home (of owner, Moses Carver) in Missouri."

Slow to grow, he was given household work but learned about trees, plants, flowers and insects and liked to draw and paint them. He played the piano in the parlor but could not read or write until he struck out on his own in adolescence, alternately going to school and working as a cook or laundryman. After graduating from high school in Kansas, he was turned down for admission to college because of his race. Briefly, he became a home-steader.

In the early 1890s, Carver became the first black graduate

and first black faculty member of Iowa State College (now university) at Ames.

He specialized in botany and particularly in plant fungi. His work in this field brought him scientific honors throughout his life. But, according to Mr. Franklin, "it seemed to be of no immediate and direct benefit to his people."

"Trony of ironies, at times he was forced to ride the freight elevator to a white gathering," Mr. Franklin said, "or to wait in an adjoining room while the whites partook of a lunch or dinner. Only (then) was this outcast admitted to enlighten them about the new techniques."

Trial Starts Tomorrow

American Reportedly Admits Giving Documents to Russians

By Robert Lindsey

LOS ANGELES, April 24 (NYT).—One of two young men accused of spying for the Soviet Union has signed a statement, according to government sources, admitting that at a 1975 meeting in Vienna he gave detailed documents to Soviet officials about a secret U.S. satellite that, he told the Russians, "flies over your country, photographing it, two or three times a day."

Although government and defense lawyers have declined to comment on the reported statement, it was learned that Andrew Lee, 25, who is scheduled to go on trial here Tuesday on espionage charges, made it to FBI agents after his arrest in Mexico City Jan. 6.

His attorney, Kenneth Kahn, has maintained that Mr. Lee believed that he was acting as an agent for the CIA, which had planned the effort to spread "disinformation" to the Soviet Union. A CIA official has denied this.

A friend of Lee, Christopher Boyce, 22, has been on trial for two weeks on the same espionage charges before Judge Robert Keeler in U.S. District Court here. Mr. Boyce's case is expected to go to the jury tomorrow. His attorney said that Mr. Boyce might take the witness stand before the jury accepted the case.

Communications Traffic

Until December, Mr. Boyce operated a cryptographic communication center that handled traffic between TRW Systems, Inc., in suburban Redondo Beach, Calif., and CIA headquarters in Langley, Va. The government alleges that he and Mr. Lee photographed thousands of documents that passed through the center in 1975 and last year and were paid \$70,000 by Soviet agents in Mexico City and Vienna.

Mr. Lee's signed statement, which is said to give details of his involvement in the alleged spying

scheme, and his contention that it had been hacked by the CIA and Mr. Boyce have been classified "top secret" by the government.

However, according to government sources in Washington, Lee said that he met Soviet agents at the Intercontinental Hotel in Vienna in November, 1975, and gave the documents on the TRW photo reconnaissance satellites to Soviet representatives. The reference to the satellites is the first indication that the Soviet Union may have received details of such intelligence-gathering systems. They are the major tool used by the CIA to monitor Soviet weapon developments and installations and would be used to assure compliance with any agreement on limiting strategic arms.

In Mr. Boyce's trial, the government has sought to impose a narrow limit on the subject matter introduced into evidence, apparently in part because of concern that details of important intelligence technology might be disclosed in court. Defense lawyers have complained that such limits on the use of CIA data have impeded them in giving Mr. Boyce a complete defense.

The only project to which the prosecutors have specifically referred is one proposed by the CIA in 1972 that never got off the ground, called Pyramid, it envisaged launching three satellites into space to relay reports from CIA spies around the world to the agency's headquarters in Virginia. Mr. Lee allegedly had microfilmed photographs of documents giving details of the Pyramid project when he was arrested.

Mr. Boyce's attorneys have argued that the information contained in these documents is out of date, available in standard engineering books and publications and was improperly classified "top secret." Therefore, they contended, he is not guilty of stealing valuable secrets.

Leslie Dicks, assistant director of the CIA for science and technology, conceded at the trial that much of the information contained in the documents was generally available but said that some of it was not and that the knowledge of the mere existence of such a study, as well as some of the details, would give valuable information to the Soviet Union.

Of much greater concern in defense circles, however, is the question of what other information the Soviet Union may have received. For example, there is concern about leakage of information about TRW's routine work on satellites used for military reconnaissance, communications and detection of enemy missile launches.

"The last are considered of vital national defense importance because they would be used to warn the United States of a missile attack by the Soviet Union and knowledge of ways to jam or otherwise disable such equipment could make them ineffective to provide early warning of an attack."

Mr. Boyce had access to documents about such systems for almost two years. "The truth is the CIA doesn't know what they lost; there is no way of knowing," an official who is close to the investigation said.

French Author Finds Way To Break Into Television

PARIS (UPI).—A French author has confirmed that he slipped a "pirate" sound track into a nationwide television news show here Saturday night.

Jean Montaldo, the author of a recent book on the finances of the French Communist party, said he took the action to protest not having been invited to join other authors in TV discussions of the finances of French political parties.

Mr. Montaldo said he had occupied an unused office in the Paris headquarters of the state-owned TV networks for several days to learn the mechanics of the news show.

A few minutes before the main news show on the first channel started, he intercepted the soundtrack of a feature on hunting and, working in the studio toilet, spliced his own tape into the soundtrack. It contained an attack on Jean-Louis Guillaud, director of the first channel, for allegedly censoring reviews of Mr. Montaldo's book, and was broadcast before anyone realized what was happening.

Mr. Montaldo's book was 10th on the list of nonfiction best sellers in France last week.

Mr. Montaldo said in explaining his action that, as he had been "kept off the air," he "intervened, completely legally, with my own methods." The network said it was "considering legal action."

House to Vote on Navy Funds For Small-Carrier Aircraft

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, April 24 (WP).

—The Navy, now that it has changed course from giant to medium-sized carriers, intends to spend \$1 billion to design new planes to go with them. But the big-carrier advocates in the House are fighting this change, too.

The House this week is scheduled to choose between the recommendation of its Armed Services Committee, which cut out the money for new aircraft to go with small carriers, and Navy leaders who insist they must develop a new generation of aircraft that could take off and land on a short carrier deck.

Such aircraft are called V-STOL for vertical or short takeoff and landing. Building a better V-STOL is vital to the Navy's plan for having a mixture of large Nimitz class and small carriers at sea in the 1990s.

Navy leaders already have told aerospace executives that they are serious about changing the consider the \$1 billion as earnest money.

The Navy intends to use that money for buying V-STOL designs from industry and then transform the course of carrier aviation and the best of them into flying test.

Americans' Cars Burned

SALONIKA, Greece, April 24 (UPI).—Vandals set fire to two cars belonging to officials of the U.S. Consulate here yesterday.

models. The test planes would be subject to a flying competition before the Navy picks its V-STOL for the future.

Although the Marine Corps already is flying a V-STOL called the Harrier, it does not fill the Navy's hopes for a plane that would not only take off in a short distance but also carry a heavy load of bombs and rockets to battlefields far away from a carrier.

Adm. James Holloway, chief of naval operations, is taking a personal role in making what he calls the "transition" from the giant carriers to a mixture of big and medium-sized ones. Although the first small carrier is expected to be one of about 30,000 tons, or roughly half the size of the \$2-billion Nimitz, Adm. Holloway envisages small carriers of about 25,000 tons having a role in the Navy as well.

Adm. Holloway and other Navy leaders ran into opposition when they sought to switch to the small carrier instead of building a fourth Nimitz-class carrier. But the majority of the House and Senate went along with the change in approving President Carter's revised defense budget for fiscal 1977.

Now Adm. Holloway and his allies are running into fresh opposition as they try to get Congress to approve money for developing the V-STOL.

Aspin Slows Down His War on Waste in Pentagon, the Bureaucracy

need from Page 1)

that is No. 1 in their

urse, to the extent it's as doing something tching for government e're for that. But it's superfluous to what mainly interested in. Peome are concerned about lems that people anye-inflation, unemployment, things like that."

does his wife, Maureen, it it? "Oh, she supports . She doesn't mind if for meals," he said with "But that doesn't hap- ."

f the anti-waste work, is done "on a regular" his staff. "It's not ; that comes up at the te and keeps me over- his office in the Big House Office building. ns have no children. es a former McNamara "who ended his mil- ice in the Pentagon as -do for pleasure? quite a lot, but mostly do with defense and olly," he said. "We go eater now and then, or the movies."

He says he does not have much time now for sailing—his other main recreation—but he does play tennis or squash with some of his staff or "other friends."

There is no question that his crackjack research staff, headed by Bill Brody, has a major share in digging out and publicizing the information Mr. Aspin

Madrid Allows Guernica Rites

MADRID, April 24 (UPI).—The government yesterday authorized commemorations in Guernica to mark the 40th anniversary of the Nazi bombing of that Basque town during the 1936-39 Spain Civil War.

It was the first time the government approved such events in the town, which is a patriotic shrine of the Basques. The actual anniversary is Tuesday but ceremonies began today with a roundtable discussion by historians.

The government of Vizcaya Province, in which Guernica is located, approved the holding of a public gathering tomorrow. A mass is planned Tuesday.

showers on the congressional press gallery.

"The congressman says most of his press releases are based on public documents, such as reports from the General Accounting Office, Congress's watchdog auditing agency, defense contract reports, the Library of Congress research office, transcripts of countless legislative hearings and, occasionally, tips from federal employees."

Says staff chief Brody, "A lot of it is just good reporting, asking the right questions and following up."

And Mr. Aspin adds, "You've got to go through it all. There's a gold mine there and, once you start, it kind of feeds on itself."

Changing Defense Needs

He told an interviewer last year: "I have the feeling this may be the time to shift the emphasis away from just cutting the defense budget, concentrating more on changing the shape of defense spending with less emphasis on personnel and gold-plated weapons systems and more on readiness."

Mr. Aspin concedes that unless his congressional peers are receptive to his objectives, there is not much chance that by press re-

leases alone he can influence voting in Congress. "It's a useful tool but something else has to be going with it," he says.

There are a lot of new faces in the 77th Congress and President Carter came into office riding on popular mistrust of big, entrenched government. One would think Rep. Aspin would have an even more sympathetic audience among his colleagues—not to mention the population at large.

Why, then, has he tapered off his one-man war of the news release? "Well, I think we ought to give everybody a chance before we begin starting to find fault with what they're doing," he said in an interview last week, referring to the Democratic Carter administration.

Feels Empathy

"In general, I find that what Carter and [Defense Secretary] Harold Brown have been doing in the Defense Department is very compatible with what I feel. The total level of spending and the

2 Newsmen Freed By Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, April 24 (UPI).—The police yesterday freed British newspaper editor Robert Cox, a day after his arrest on charges of publishing unauthorized information about leftist guerrillas.

Journalists at the English-language Buenos Aires Herald said charges against Mr. Cox, 43, had not been dropped but the police had allowed him to leave political police headquarters shortly after 7 p.m.

At almost the same time, sources at the La Opinion newspaper said managing editor Enrique Jara, arrested April 15 by army officials investigating David Gravier, a financier linked to guerrillas, had also been freed. A third newsmen, La Opinion editor-in-chief Jacobo Timerman, remained in jail.



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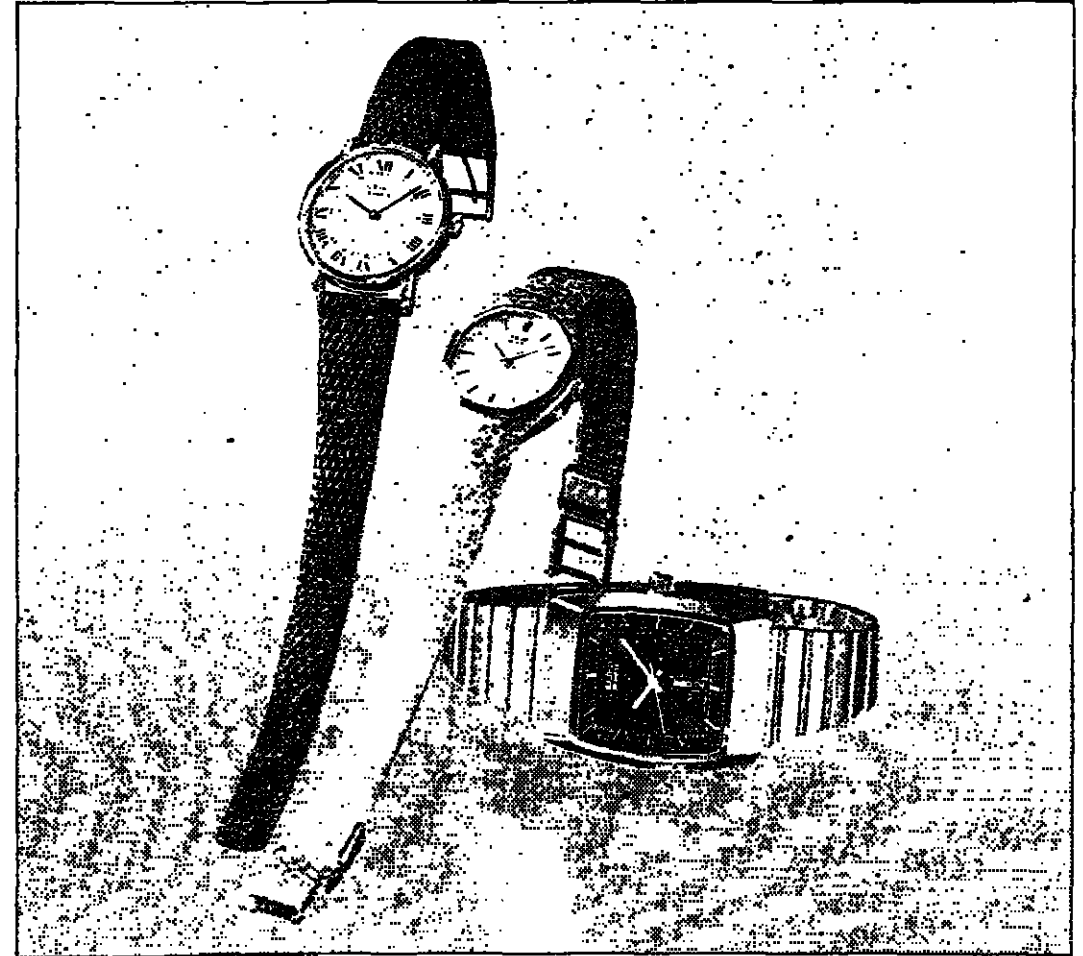


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Carter's Energy Program: How It Was Conceived and Put Together

By M. Naughton, Washington, Charles Mohr, New York, David S. Rosenberg, New York, and James Smith and James

On April 24, 1977, before he was President Carter, he was a man who had been in the White House for a long time. He had been in the White House for a long time. He had been in the White House for a long time.

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ger, who wanted to be secretary of defense, would instead take charge of the energy problems that Mr. Carter has come to call "the moral equivalent of war."

The two men began at the same place as they talked at Mr. Carter's home in Plains, Ga., an associate said. Each feared fossil fuels might soon run out if Americans continued to be profligate in using them. Rather than offer producers incentives to pump more oil and gas ever faster, they agreed the right approach was to slow the rate of consumption. Because both are economic conservatives, they were loath to increase federal intrusion in the energy marketplace but were faced with few options.

They decided to "nudge" producers and public toward energy-saving habits through new rules, rhetoric and rewards because, as their underlying philosophy was later summarized, "the energy joyride is over."

The atmosphere in the inter-connected suites where the Schlesinger staff was assembled on the second floor of the Old Executive Office Building was one of wartime urgency and secrecy. Mr. Carter had set a deadline of April 20—three months to the day from his inauguration—for completion of an immensely complicated plan. But the President gave Mr. Schlesinger leeway uncommon in prior administrations.

"It's kind of Carter's style, once he picks someone, to give him a free hand," a senior White House official explained. "He tells them, 'Don't worry about the politics. Bring me the best plan and let me worry about the politics.'"

Economics and Politics

The approach suited Mr. Schlesinger, an economist whose service as a budget official, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, director of Central Intelligence and secretary of defense under Presidents Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford had schooled him in government but, as his dismissal in 1974 from the Pentagon post by Mr. Ford suggested, not necessarily in politics.

He and his aides functioned as if they were a self-contained unit and their task was as secret as the Manhattan Project, which produced the atomic bomb.

Brock Adams, the secretary of transportation, never was consulted, although his department's policies are intimately tied to energy. The Office of Management and Budget, the President's agency to monitor what happens throughout the government, was consulted only after the basic energy plan had been drafted.

Laurence Woodworth, the assistant secretary of the Treasury for tax policy, was brought into the process only when his expertise was needed to help frame parts of the energy program and even then he was kept largely in the dark.

"It was very flaky," another Treasury official said. "Mr. Woodworth would return from meetings with the energy planners and the Treasury Michael Blumenthal that

manager at a Ford dealership in Toledo, Ohio. "I'm afraid it's going to be a holding pattern [for car buyers]."

That is what automakers and sellers fear—a buying slump based on confusion and uncertainty. Whether it will materialize should become clearer in the days and weeks ahead. So should the still-blurred outlines of public support and non-support for Mr. Carter's proposals.

Like Larry Gerdes, general manager of a Ford dealership in Houston, almost no one expects an overnight panic similar to the one that followed the Arab oil embargo of late 1973. "Nothing in the message was terribly scary," said Carolyn Grote of Topeka. "It will just put production toward cars with better mileage."

Blatant Socialism

While there is some opposition to the plan (Leon Sarkisian, a Chevrolet dealer in Miami, thinks it is blatant socialism), there is also some evidence of hearty conversion to Mr. Carter's way of thinking. "I'm totally in favor of the excise tax on gas-guzzling cars," said John O'Connor, a copy writer from New York's Westchester County. Mr. O'Connor was skeptical before, but the President's speech convinced him that the energy shortage was critical.

The attitude of acceptance may have gone even further, according to the concern expressed by Charles Long, a Cadillac dealer in Newington, Conn. He said he fears "that it will become psychologically unpatriotic to buy a Cadillac."

And there is confusion about whether Detroit is beginning to produce big cars that can still meet the federal gas-mileage goals. The automakers insist that stable but fuel-efficient cars are a thing of the near future.

he could not supply rational tax calculations because the Schlesinger team withheld relevant information from him.

The energy planners met constantly with industrialists, academics and politicians but invariably to get the ideas of their guests without yielding those of the hosts.

Backing Off a Pledge

David Foster, executive vice-president of the industry's natural gas supply committee, remembers being alarmed by Mr. Schlesinger's stress last December on conservation and thinking then, "this guy's taken the job on the condition that the President will back off" an October pledge to work with Congress to deregulate natural gas pricing. But Mr. Foster relaxed when industry executives reported that they had met with Mr. Schlesinger and considered him sympathetic to the goal. They were in for a surprise.

So, evidently, was Mr. Carter. When the President held a radio talk show in the Oval Office March 5, Pete Belloni told him from Denver to ask about rumors

that Mr. Carter was thinking of increasing the 4-cent federal tax on a gallon of gasoline by 25 cents. "I don't know anything about the proposal, and have no intention of doing it," the President assured him.

The assurance shook up Mr. Schlesinger's planners, who were in fact trying to determine the best way to discourage wasteful use of gasoline and focusing on some form of tax disincentive. They marshaled their arguments and Mr. Schlesinger outlined to the President the even more popular or unwieldy alternatives.

Coupon Plan

One scheme they outlined, largely for dramatic effect, was a plan to give every motorist government coupons entitling the bearer to buy a specific amount of gasoline taxed at the 4-cent rate. The coupons could be traded or sold on a "white market." But a driver who pulled up to the pump with none or too few of the coupons would have to pay a federal penalty tax of \$1 a gallon.

Mr. Carter recoiled, predictably.

from such a plan. He consented to a standby tax that would be, in essence, a cudgel held above wasteful motorists. At the time, in March, the planners were designing a method to add 10 cents in gasoline taxes each year—up to a maximum of 50 cents—if national consumption did not meet a conservation goal.

The President also embraced the idea, as a planner stated it, that the gasoline tax would be "very important in symbolic value in terms of the nation's commitment to conservation."

If, as they conceded, the planners were operating without regard for political consequences of their proposals, there were others in the administration who concluded that the Schlesinger staff was also "unconcerned with the policy effect and the economic impact," as a White House critic put it.

By late March, Charles Schulze, the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, and Mr. Blumenthal were hearing snippets of energy plans that made them fretful. Mr. Blumenthal called them "booby traps."

For instance, word seeped out that the energy team intended to recommend a "gas guzzler" tax that would impose stiff penalties, through excise taxes, on purchasers of big, inefficient automobiles and reward, through rebates, buyers of smaller, high-mileage cars. To prevent a sudden glut of imported small cars, the intention was to exclude imports from the rebate provision. Mr. Blumenthal feared this would violate international trade agreements and invite retaliation by U.S. trading partners.

Mr. Blumenthal and Mr. Schulze sent a judiciously phrased but direct memorandum to the President, suggesting that they needed to be consulted on such issues. They also passed on their concerns to Hamilton Jordan, the special assistant to the President. Mr. Carter was said to be reluctant to intrude on the energy planners' efforts but Mr. Jordan persuaded him to air the issues with the Cabinet on April 6 and 7.

The meetings were, by one participant's account, "spirited but not acrimonious." Cabinet members challenged Mr. Schlesinger on a number of his plans and the bookish energy aide frequently replied with aphorisms, such as, "Nothing so collects a man's mind as the knowledge he's about to be hanged."

However, Mr. Schlesinger and his staff took the criticism and advice to be constructive. Most "help," however, came from a few sources. The looming April 20 deadline prevented the administration from circulating the plans widely to get the comments of the bureaucracy.

"Because of the time crunch," conceded an official at the Office of Management and Budget, "a lot of the burden devolved on us to look at the proposals as other agencies might view them."

There was no way of making certain, however, that the Budget Office, acting as devils advocate, would raise the same issues as Cabinet officers or their expert advisers. Not until the Cabinet met last Wednesday—the day the plan was made public—did Brock Adams have occasion to recommend that money raised through energy taxes be diverted to mass transit.

The Budget Office raised about 100 objections to the plan, most of which were resolved quickly. Others were debated heatedly. For instance, the energy staff wanted to offer nonprofit institutions such as schools and hospitals a 50-percent matching grant to assist in weatherproofing the structures. The Budget Office objected that there was not enough money available and eventually succeeded in cutting the government share to 25 percent.

Mr. Blumenthal's concern about international trade problems was lessened. The administration decided to assign Robert Strauss, the President's special trade representative, the task of negotiating limits on the number of vehicles that trading partners could ship to the United States under the rebate proposal.

Other issues were more contentious. Mr. Blumenthal complained of "overkill" in several of the plan's features. Initially, it included about 70 separate tax credit devices that Mr. Woodworth, contending they would clutter the tax code, combined into a few.

Other Changes

At one point, Mr. Schlesinger proposed that banks and savings institutions be required to refuse mortgage funds for housing that failed to meet mandated standards for insulation. The proposal also included tax rewards for improving weatherproofing. However, Bert Lance, the former Georgia banker who is director of the Budget Office, strenuously objected to making lenders "policemen" of home insulation. The mandatory feature was dropped.

The "gas guzzler" proposal at first called for huge excise taxes on the most inefficient vehicles. Mr. Blumenthal called the amounts "heavy handed" and got them reduced to a maximum of \$3,400, still a heavy penalty for luxury.

The gasoline tax was also altered. Treasury experts, including Mr. Woodworth, objected that the potential 10-cent-a-year, five-year tax suggested by energy planners would take \$12 billion out of consumer circulation—too much to be slowly recycled back—and would set off inflationary pressures because of labor contracts tied to the cost-of-living index.

But Mr. Schlesinger's economists countered that motorists would not curtail their wanderlust unless they risked a substantial

tax increase. "If you're going to get at the gasoline market you've got to go big," a planner contended.

Ultimately, Mr. Carter approved a compromise stretching out the potential tax to be imposed when warranted, in 5-cent increments during 10 years. "I don't think a nickel does anything," lamented a loser in the debate. "What's really there is that [threat of] 50 cents."

The final issue to be resolved, on the eve of the President's appearance before Congress, was the form of rebate to be granted to the public for taxes raising the wellhead price of crude oil and natural gas.

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But Mr. Blumenthal, backed by Joseph Califano, the secretary of health, education and welfare, blunted those approaches and eventually persuaded Mr. Carter to settle on income tax credits. The decision was made five days after the President withdrew, as unnecessary, a \$50 income tax rebate from his economic stimulus proposal.

Political Realities

For all the energy staff's nonchalance about political considerations and the President's public assurances that the plan does not favor special interests, the proposal was amended to take account of certain political realities.

Jody Powell, Mr. Carter's press secretary, pointed out at a meeting a week ago that the gasoline tax might be more palatable if it were stipulated that the tax could go down as well as up in reflection of the public's consumption record. The change was quickly inserted.

At the urging of the governors of Colorado, Illinois, Iowa and Massachusetts, Mr. Carter agreed to compensate states in the event that motorists buy less gasoline, as intended, and state tax revenues drop.

All the same, the essential ingredients of the program were unaltered by political considerations. Several knowledgeable members of Congress agreed that it seemed so impolitic in its basic form that it could not have been designed to appeal to a ready-made Senate and House constituency.

In the House Democratic cloakroom, an Ohio representative said, "Many people feel this proposal sets the stage for a Republican Congress."

A well-placed White House official said that "all the traditional rules of putting coalitions together on Capitol Hill are out the window on this." Leading Democrats in Congress have encouraged the President to seek public support for his plan. It will be hard, they told Mr. Carter, to expect courage from members of Congress unless the voters all but demand it.

Conservation Effort Already Well Advanced

U.S. Follows in Europe's Footsteps

By Jim Hoagland



PARIS, April 24 (WP).—If President Carter were to impose his 50-cent-a-gallon gasoline tax tomorrow rather than stretching it out over a decade, Americans would then be paying about half as much as Europeans pay today for gasoline.

The European experience of paying gasoline taxes of a dollar or more a gallon during the last decade suggests that high gasoline taxes do not reduce significantly the number of miles car owners drive or dramatically affect their life-styles.

"Nobody has found the saturation point. We don't know what the price is that will make people leave their cars at home," an economist for the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development said, surveying the \$2 to \$3.40-a-gallon price range that prevails in Europe.

While U.S. politicians are warring in for attack on the gasoline and high horsepower taxes Mr. Carter has proposed, energy experts in Europe are giving the overall program high marks and suggest that the changes in market pricing mechanisms and use of federal tax incentives and penalties for homes and industry are far more vital.

"The gasoline and big car taxes will get people to shift down to smaller and/or lighter automobiles, if Europe and Japan are any indication," added the economist for the OECD, the research organization of the leading industrial nations of Europe, Asia and North America. "Is that such an upheaval?"

Varying Results

Having little oil of their own and uneconomic coal deposits, Western Europeans long ago became accustomed to restraints and high taxes on energy. A number of the Carter plan's provisions have been proposed or implemented here, in different forms and with varying results.

"The Carter energy plan moves the United States back toward the head of the class on energy conservation," said Walter Hopkins, deputy director of the International Energy Agency. "The United States will rank well up with the best in the IEA countries now."

The IEA groups 18 of the world's largest oil-importing industrialized countries.

Mr. Carter's plan meets 12 of the agency's 18 major recommended energy conservation measures and may cover others when details are worked out. Officials of the energy agency, the Common Market and European governments praise the plan's comprehensive scope and integrated features.

In a sense, public reaction thus far has been to suggest to Americans to relax, that the future works and it is called Europe.

Patterns Differ

But significant differences exist between energy consumption in Western Europe and Japan, on the one hand, and in the United States, on the other.

Most European governments have used high gasoline taxes to earn revenue rather than to discourage energy consumption. This may underlie much of the skepticism that the relatively moderate (when seen from Europe) gasoline tax is vital to the Carter plan.

Mr. Carter is also innovative in trying to channel gasoline and automobile taxes back to taxpayers in specific rebates and credits. European governments, far more dependent on sales and excise taxes, toss the gasoline tax directly into operating budgets and lack the kind of flexibility to spread the burden as Mr. Carter is trying to do.

At the same time, high taxes and the quinquennial of crude oil wholesale prices since 1973 have helped curb the tendency of European carmakers in the 1960s to

Car Dealers Perplexed

Motorists at Odds, Confused Over Gas-Saving Program

By William K. Stevens

DETROIT, April 24 (NYT).—Anna Smith, a cleaning woman who lives in the Watts section of Los Angeles, relies on a 1965 Oldsmobile to get herself and two friends to work. It is unquestionably a gasoline waster from the age of cheap energy. "I'm just going to have to dig down in my pocket and pay more for gas," she said after listening to President Carter's energy message the other night. "My car is big but I can't afford to buy a small one."

That is one of the many, often contradictory ways in which Americans have reacted to Mr. Carter's proposal to conserve gasoline by increasing federal taxes on it, by imposing another tax on cars that waste it and by rewarding with rebates the buyers of small cars that save it.

William Dancy of Miami, who manages an electronics concern, drives a Cadillac Seville. He said: "It is meant buying the Seville and paying \$1,000 or \$2,000 tax versus buying a Datsun and paying no tax. I still would go for the Seville."

"Public Needs a Club"

Fran Beyeler, a Detroit suburban resident, plans to do just what Mr. Carter wants—buy a smaller car when it comes time to sell her 1976 Lincoln Continental (19 to 14 miles to a gallon). "The public needs a club" over its head to get it to face the energy problem, she said in explanation of her support for the Carter plan.

But then, with a measure of the uncertainty that seems to have pervaded the whole automobile culture since Wednesday night, she said: "I'm not sure how this program is going to affect me." Perhaps, she said, she will lose money on the Continental when she sells it. Maybe, on the other hand, she will make money because "it is one of the last of its type."

If an informal check of drivers and automobile dealers around the country is any indication, Mr. Carter's energy plan for cars has generated a jumble of cross-cutting feelings with a total effect that can only be guessed at. "Everyone is sitting around trying to figure out what's happening," said Neil Williams, sales

manager at a Ford dealership in Toledo, Ohio. "I'm afraid it's going to be a holding pattern [for car buyers]."

That is what automakers and sellers fear—a buying slump based on confusion and uncertainty. Whether it will materialize should become clearer in the days and weeks ahead. So should the still-blurred outlines of public support and non-support for Mr. Carter's proposals.

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OPEC Aides Express Unconcern Over Effects of President's Plan

By Paul Holmann

VIENNA, April 24 (NYT).—Officials of the secretariat of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries have declined to comment officially on President Carter's energy plan but privately they sound unworried.

"If Jimmy Carter succeeds in cutting back unnecessary gasoline consumption, that's all right with us," an Iranian said. "Our Shah has been preaching for years that oil is too precious a commodity to squander on joyrides—it should feed the petrochemical industry."

A Saudi suggested that his country's oil authorities "weren't at all surprised" and would cooperate with the United States. The Saudi remarked that oil-field depletion, which Khasho Iran would be facing before the end of this century, was not yet a problem for Saudi Arabia, "but conservation of resources is a worldwide concern."

Diplomats here who monitor OPEC activities predicted that, despite the organization's show of confidence, the U.S. government's efforts to contain energy consumption would inevitably increase strains within the oil cartel.

"OPEC officials and experts in Vienna are very low level," a West German observer said. "OPEC policies aren't made at the secretariat, but in secret contacts between Riyadh, Tehran, Kuwait, Tripoli and other oil capitals."

The West German predicted that the impact of the new U.S. energy policy would overshadow the next OPEC conference, due to start July 12 in Stockholm.

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The Right Price of Energy

For all its length, tables, omissions, exhortations and numbing complexity, the Carter administration's energy program proclaimed a single message: the price is wrong.

Americans are energy alcoholics. For half a century, they have revved on cheap oil, gas and electricity. Not content with one car, they have bought two and three. Not content with toasters, they have generated a whole sub-industry to tantalize them with electric carving knives, crepe pans, cookie shooters. Natural gas is a premium home-heating fuel in limited supply; they use it to heat commercial boilers that could readily employ coal instead. But energy is worth more than Americans pay for it—and is rapidly becoming dearer still. If the revelation continues, the morning after will be long and painful, indeed.

In his proposals last week, the President did more than intone the obvious sermon: sober up. The central virtue of his program is that he outlined the way to do so: for Americans to learn the true value of energy by paying more for it. That remedy alone would be brutal, as was learned during the 1973 oil embargo. The sudden price leaps would bring extreme hardships for the poor, dislocations for almost everyone, and windfall profits to a few. President Carter recognized, as President Ford did not, that the price-increase remedy must be immediately tempered—with gradualism and fairness.

The Carter program calls for a new tax to increase the price of oil. But it would go into effect only over three years—and these revenues would not constitute windfall profits for oil producers. They would be rebated to the public. The price of new natural gas would be allowed to rise. But cheaper "old" gas would be allocated to residential and commercial users. A stiff new tax would be imposed on low-mileage cars—up to \$3,488. But high-efficiency cars would qualify for rebates as high as \$499. And a standby gasoline tax could, in time, add as much as 50 cents to the cost of each gallon—but only if total consumption did not meet evidently reasonable national goals. And, again, the revenues would be returned to the public.

Each proposal is carefully upholstered. Indeed, some think the program is too cushy; what real sacrifice is Carter asking for? Nonetheless, under each cushion is the hard fact that Americans must get used to paying more for energy.

Only if they do can the administration expect success for two other major ingredients of its program. One is conservation, for which incentives are proposed, notably for home insulation. But the surest way to learn to conserve energy is to learn its true value. If it costs more, it will be regarded as worth more. The second ingredient is conversion—to coal. The Carter program proposes and depends on a massive return to coal in place of oil and gas. If the goals for coal are to be met without fudging on pollution standards, scrubbers will have to be used. And that, too, means higher prices.

There is a further, less obvious, advantage to the public's becoming steered to higher energy prices. They make more economically attractive the development of alternative energy sources—solar, for instance—that will be essential to the nation's long-term energy needs.

However shrewdly the Carter program addresses energy pricing, it is studded with odd omissions and large question marks. Does it rely too heavily on coal and conservation and not enough on stimulating oil and gas? The proposed price increases for new oil and gas offer more stimulation than the presidential rhetoric suggests. Still, it is puzzling that in so comprehensive a package there is not more discussion of energy production on public lands, notably the outer continental shelf.

The proposals for oil and gasoline tax rebates may constitute handsome cushions, but how will they work? In his news conference Friday, the President seemed, almost coyly, to suggest rakeoff as much as rebate. Does he truly wish to cast the federal government in the role of a race track operator, taking a percentage of the handle off the top before paying the taxes back to the public?

And is the President being wholly candid when he suggests that the prudent, fuel-conserving family can profit from the tax and rebate program? Will not higher fuel prices increase the cost of everything, not just gasoline?

These and other questions will occupy congressional and public discussion for months to come. Emerging facts, insights—and politics—may extensively alter the specifics of the ultimate program. Still, the President and his energy chief, James Schlesinger, will have done their initial work well if, in the end, the public at last finds the price that is right.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Jawboning on Human Rights

Jimmy Carter can fairly be blamed for the force behind the unholy alliance that threatens to tie up American participation in the international development agencies. For without his early rhetoric and lack of restraint, it is doubtful that such strong support would have been mustered behind the Harkin amendment, which requires the United States to oppose World Bank and other loans to countries engaging in "a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights." This amendment swept the House and, though its prospects are less promising in the Senate, at the very least a rough struggle between the two chambers is in store when the legislation goes to a conference committee to iron out differences. It is backed, as we say, by an unholy alliance: pro-aid liberals waving high the early Carter banner of muscular public virtue, and anti-aid conservatives figuring to sink development aid under an unbearable load of human rights.

Mr. Carter himself, in just a few months, has gone through something of a sobering process. He no longer seems as certain that the United States has the reach, through its patronage and its preambles, to bring recalcitrant human-rights violators smartly to heel. He is prepared to accept certain limitations in the name of discretion and effectiveness, notwithstanding charges that he is "selling out." We find the change becoming; it suggests not surrender but maturity. In respect to funding for the international development agencies, his new attitude takes the form of support for the Reuss and Humphrey amendments, which simply call upon the United States to use its voice and vote to "advance the cause of human rights" by seeking, among other things, to channel assistance away from violators. That means the government would be required by law to heed human-rights issues but would not be locked into any single way of doing so.

The mandatory cutoffs required by the Harkin approach would indeed punish accused violators and let the United States symbolically hold itself aloof from them. But it would, in our view, deny the government the bargaining capacity it actually needs to improve human-rights conditions in countries applying for loans. Nor would it permit the government adequate political flexibility. Mr. Harkin notes that, under his language, aid could flow to a country that, say, practices torture, as long as the aid "directly" serves the people's "basic human needs." But this makes a mockery of the amendment's human-rights purpose, particularly when you crank in the difficulty of attaining international agreement on what sort of loans do serve "basic needs" and what sort do not. In fact, the Harkin amendment has already been tested: for a year it has controlled American policy in the Inter-American Development Bank. In practice, its automatic nature has left the United States isolated within the bank and open to the charge that, in compelling a negative vote on other than economic grounds, the United States is itself violating the bank's charter.

Diplomatic jawboning, which is what the Reuss amendment pretty much comes down to, has its limitations. Very scared or very stupid governments may turn away; it may not work at an adequate pace or depth. Certainly it will not be trusted by legislators who still think in terms of needing a club to use against an administration like the last one, which was often disinclined to expend its diplomatic capital on human-rights issues. Practiced by an administration with a more credible commitment to rights, however, jawboning by American diplomats and American officers in the international banks has a potential that has yet to be tapped. The Carter administration deserves the opportunity of a fair test.

THE WASHINGTON POST

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 25, 1902

WASHINGTON—Lord Kelvin and George Westinghouse, the American inventor whom Lord Kelvin is visiting, were witnesses before a House of Representatives committee yesterday and proposed the adoption of the metric system as a standard by the American Government. Lord Kelvin said that he had long hoped that England would take the lead in the matter, but if not, he thought, the honor should fall on the United States.

Fifty Years Ago

April 25, 1927

PARIS—Although the date of the departure of Capt. Charles Nungesser, French pilot, on his 3,600-mile flight from Paris to New York is still unannounced, many of those close to the flier declare his plane is practically ready and that he may start at any moment. Others, while insisting that he will be the first to make the epoch-making flight, definitely fix his departure during the second week in May when the moon is full.



Carter's Best Week

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—President Carter has just completed the most strenuous and successful week of his new administration. At the end of it, he looked tired but composed and satisfied that Congress and the country were finally taking the energy crisis seriously.

There seems to be a point when determined new presidents find just the right time and the right issue to establish a sense of common purpose with the Congress. Later it is lost in the clash of ideas, personalities and politics, but for a time that first critical issue establishes an attitude of mutual respect.

Within a few days of his first election, Franklin Roosevelt took occasion to formulate his conception of the presidency, as Carter did in his presentations to the people, the Congress and the press last week.

"All our great presidents," Roosevelt said, "were leaders of thought at times when certain historic ideas in the life of the nation had to be clarified."

"That is what the presidential office is—a superb opportunity for reapplying, applying to new conditions, the simple ideas of human conduct to which we always go back. Without leadership alert and sensitive to change, we are bogged up or lose our way."

Just 64 years ago this month, Woodrow Wilson established the tradition which Carter carried on this last week, of the presidential address to the Congress. "I'm very glad indeed," Wilson said, "to have this opportunity to address the two houses directly, and to verify for myself the impression that the president of the United States is a person, not a mere department of government hailing Congress from some isolated island of jealous power—that he is a human being trying to cooperate with other human beings in a common service."

Carter Flurry

This is what Carter has done in his flurry of activity over the energy problem in these last few days. He has seized the energy crisis as an historic idea that needs to be clarified. He has been "alert and sensitive to change," and he has presented himself as "a human being trying to cooperate with other human beings in a common service."

It is not the mathematics of his message but the philosophy that counts. He is simply saying that we're running out of gas and getting in a jam, and that this is not a regional, political or class problem, but a national problem. He is asking Americans to do hard things with their minds: to think about shortages in a time of plenty, and to imagine the lives of their children, and even of the entire human family, at the end of the century.

Carter's complicated proposals for taxes and rebates, which everybody is fussing over now, are not all that important—they can and will be debated and amended—but his attack on reckless waste, his insistence on conserving energy, his willingness to face some of the most powerful industrial forces of the nation, and his solemn appeals for cooperation in the long-range interests of the country, have impressed the capital and won the respect even of many influential men and women who disagree with his specific proposals.

Washington isn't sure yet that it has an energy policy, but it is beginning to get the idea that it has a President. He still baffles the capital. He comes on very strong for \$50 tax rebates and then retreats. He opposes 30

water development projects and then restores eight or more. He proposes compromises in the Middle East and compromises on strategic arms control, without telling anybody in advance, and defends human rights everywhere, except in South Korea, the Philippines and other areas of special "national security interest."

He opposes Cuban military intervention in Angola and Zaire, but encourages restoration of diplomatic relations with Havana. He talks like a populist but acts like a conservative. In short, he breaks almost every rule in the political and diplomatic book, and denies that there is any contradiction in his statements or actions.

Even the reporters, who are experts on confusion, don't know quite what to make of him. When one of them asked him whether he wasn't having too many television appearances and press conferences the other day, he replied that maybe he was, but that their attendance was not mandatory.

He has other problems with the press. He talks on the record whenever he talks to anybody who takes his fancy, forgetting the vicious competitive nature of the press. More important and unusual, he speaks in sentences, thinking between commas, without a subject or predicate out of place, and is responsive to questions. Also, he is unfailingly

courteous. After Nixon and Ford, all this paradoxical stuttering precision leaves the press in a state of admiring bewilderment.

Something important, however, remains. It is with Carter a sense that there is something important at the bottom of this barrel, a purpose in his human rights arguments, in his insistence on cutting down strategic arms, conventional arms shipments, pork-barrel projects, and facing up to the energy problem.

He doesn't have a sense of humor, but he clearly has a sense of history. Like most presidents, he has to spend a good deal of his time with people who have a pain, who want to get something or avoid something, but he is not giving the blacks or the labor leaders, who think they elected him, the things they want.

The assumption seems to be that the country is tired of the old political procedures, the old bogus promises, the old demands and trade-offs; that it is fairly well off, and recklessly wasteful, but isn't having a very good time, and would welcome a change.

So he is acting, sometimes boldly, sometimes timidly, often contradictorily, but usually intuitively toward some ideal he never quite defines. Nobody quite knows where he is going, but it is clear after the last couple of weeks that he's leading the parade.

How to Keep Secrets Secret

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—The only allied organization I know of that makes no distinction in its approach to the Soviet and Chinese branches of Communism is that little-known body called COCOM. COCOM includes all signatories to the North Atlantic Treaty save Iceland—as well as non-NATO Japan. Its fundamental aim is to preserve for its collective membership a five-to-ten-year technological lead over the Marxist world.

Curiously enough, although Moscow and Peking detest and distrust each other, COCOM fails to distinguish between them. To both—as well as to their allies and satellites—it bans access to the most advanced Western weaponry and industrial secrets. Even isolated Albania (which has certain ties with China), somewhat independent-minded Romania, and that offshore North American island, Cuba, which Washington is exploring a basis for accommodation, are on the COCOM embargo list.

The only exception is Yugoslavia. When COCOM was initially created in 1949 just after the Atlantic pact was signed, President Tito was fighting for his country's life against Stalin's threats and was soon to embark on quiet negotiations with the West. Belgrade was therefore excluded from COCOM's boycott list—and retains this favored position.

List Crew

Originally COCOM was known as the "coordinating committee" of NATO's "consultative group." At the start it included only four members. But the list was rapidly expanded to embrace all the allies (except Iceland, which has no armed forces), even France and Greece, whose ties with the alliance's military command structure have dwindled, and Japan, which, of course, is wholly outside the North Atlantic area.

COCOM meets here regularly each week (except for holidays). Its supervisory body, the consultative group, is made up of subse-

ctors—some to nations, others to international organizations. But, while the consultative group meets very rarely, its subsidiary experts on COCOM have established a regular and frequent procedure to review the embargo list.

Items are added or subtracted and access to materials or processes is opened as the technological picture changes.

'Cold War' Roots
Originally COCOM was an unashamedly "cold war" organization. It started just after the Berlin crisis, featured by the great airlift, and was nourished by the 1950 Korean conflict. It was given teeth when the U.S. Congress passed the Battle Act in 1951. This specified that U.S. economic aid would be refused to any country violating the unofficial allied boycott on sale of strategic goods.

But no COCOM members receive such U.S. aid today, so the provisions of the Battle Act have in effect been rendered obsolete. Nor is there any written pact creating COCOM or governing its functions: merely a considerable roster of written understandings and minutes of meetings.

Therefore, nothing but goodwill

If the Communists Helped Run France

By René Andrien

PARIS—It is no longer hypothetical speculation but rather a reasonable forecast to say that the next French legislative elections, barring unforeseen developments, will result in the victory of the left-wing parties, essentially Communist and Socialist, united on the basis of a joint charter for a new government.

The municipal elections have recently confirmed the erosion of the present majority which the observers generally agree represents a minority of the electorate.

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who once predicted while in Washington "the historic decline" of the Communist party, has proved a bad prophet. The question that, on the contrary, everybody in the world is asking himself is, what is French policy going to be like tomorrow if the Communists participate in the government?

What the Communist party wants, before all else, is to put an end to the deep crisis affecting the country, in which, by way of the curious alchemy of modern times, extreme wealth produces want: 1.45 million unemployed (one million only, according to the government), rising prices, increased difficulties for the working population, uncertainty about the future—a crisis that is economic, political, cultural and ethical.

Minority Control

Those who work are kept away from the effective running of things, the levers controlling the industrial and financial worlds are in the hands of a minority, the elected bodies have no real prerogatives, political power is concentrated in the hands of one man.

The central idea of Communism is that France, to come out of the crisis, must undertake a "democratic transformation" of its organizational structures. It is the continuous extension of democracy that will lead the country to a socialism that will itself have to be authentically democratic.

The Communist party's last congress came out unequivocally for respect for universal suffrage, whatever its verdict; for maintaining and broadening all the freedoms already achieved, and for respect for the pluralism of political parties—naturally to include the parties of the opposition.

The congress came out for pluralism in education and against any philosophy set up as the official doctrine. It also decided to abandon the idea of "the dictatorship of the proletariat," until then considered within the Communist movement as a condition for socialism.

France of 1977

But, people will say, aren't those new characteristics compared to those existing in the socialist countries? Well, yes. The France of 1977, it is evident, is not the Russia of 1917.

The Communist party believes there does not exist a "model" for socialism, that socialism in France will take another road, other shapes than those seen up until now. The party bases its strategy on the idea that it is possible in France to move to

socialism peacefully, in fact that it rejects a party.

On the economic plan, the nationalization of industries and the opposition to nationalizing a trial and commercial and collectivization of numerous family-run farms generally, the party is an excessive centralist power of the state.

Since 1972, an alliance existed between the left (Communists, and Left Radicals), based on their joint claim not a catalogue of campaign promises but passage of reforms of and social structures permit checking of the improvement of living and democratization nation's life.

Matter of Priority

The alliance is not of circumstance but of the Communists are count of the diversity of the social strata of opinion. They do not secure a monopoly within the democratic but to play an avant-garde role. If the left wins tomorrow, it will ask that "all of character and nothing but character" be put into a crisis that is economic, political, cultural and ethical.

In international affairs, Communist party has tactical determination to own road. Its essential is with independence same way that it rejects interference with its own and is sovereign in its policies, it defends the sense of the nation's foreign intervention of a foreign posture, as any nationalism or nationalism. The party, oratory, seeks an edge international cooperation economic and politics the West as well as it.

Hostile to B

Does Communism in the government end of compromising the "e" on which détente is French Communism? not think so—it does for a reinforcement of use for a retreat of the Atlantic Alliance, joining the Warsaw Pact to the policy of blocs.

That France associate itself with all efforts solidating détente and ing on the road to disarmament. The French Communist committed to the development of good relations between States and France condition, naturally, links not be in the relations between servant but based on rights and duties. To crusades, empires and wars is over. As the to the apocalypse, humankind learn to live in peace emerge from the present.

René Andrien is the French Communist Central Committee as the party organ. This was translated for The New York Times by Fred Freund.

Results of Referendum

ila Reports 98% in South d Against Moslem Rule

April 24 (UPI)—Results of the April 17 referendum in 13 southern Philippines showed that nearly 98 percent of the votes were cast in favor of government run by the Moro National Liberation Front in an autonomous region.

Helpern, sic Expert Y., Is Dead

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP)—Dr. Helpern, 75, who won a Pulitzer Prize for his medical detective work during 40 years in the medical examiner's office of New York, has died.

Dr. Helpern retired as chief medical examiner of New York City in 1966. He was a former professor at the University of Pennsylvania and a member of the American Academy of Forensic Medicine.

He went to San Diego to fulfill a speaking engagement. He was found dead in his car. An NYU spokesman said he had a heart attack and was on his way to the hospital where he died.

Dr. Helpern was a pioneer in the use of pathology. He was a member of the American Academy of Forensic Medicine and the American Society of Forensic Pathologists.

He was a member of the American Academy of Forensic Medicine and the American Society of Forensic Pathologists.

He was a member of the American Academy of Forensic Medicine and the American Society of Forensic Pathologists.

Moslem region, officials said yesterday.

The election commission announced the results of the referendum, boycotted by the Moro Front, while representatives of the government and the 43-nation Islamic Conference met in private talks on the issue of the administration of the autonomous Moslem region in this predominantly Roman Catholic country.

President Ferdinand Marcos issued a decree March 26 creating the region as part of a Dec. 23 agreement with Libyan leader Moammar Qadhafi, a supporter of the Moro Front, to end a 4 1/2-year rebellion in the southern Philippines. More than 10,000 civilians have died in the fighting.

According to the commission, 97.92 per cent of the 3 million voters cast their ballots against Moro Front rule in the Autonomous Region.

Flag and Seal
Nine questions were asked in the referendum. They referred to the use in the unified region of a separate flag, seal and official language and control by the Moro Front of regional security forces, taxation and judicial processes.

The commission said that even in the five provinces where Moslems have a majority, the vote went against the Moro Front. Two panels headed by Foreign Secretary Carlos Romulo and Libyan Foreign Minister Ali Treki began negotiations Friday on the formation of the Autonomous Region and the installation of a provisional government.

A Moro Front delegation accompanying the Islamic Conference group said the meeting would not discuss the referendum but only the agreement under which the Marcos government pledged to create an autonomous Moslem region.

Heathrow Unit Votes To Continue Walkout

LONDON, April 24 (Reuters)—British Airways engineers at London Heathrow Airport voted yesterday to continue a three-week-old strike which has crippled the airline's operations.

The decision was made by representatives of the 4,000 engineers, who are demanding higher night-shift pay and special wage negotiating rights. The engineers have refused to obey a return-to-work call by their union, the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers.



COUNTING IT OUT—Nathaniel Knox, left, a cab driver in Philadelphia, watches a policeman count the \$20,000 left in his cab by two passengers after a \$2.10 ride. When their money was returned, the two promised Knox an unspecified reward.

Hanoi Tells UN's Asia Panel Mekong Project Can Proceed

By George McArthur

BANGKOK, April 24.—The Vietnamese government has agreed to cooperate in the Mekong River development program, which has long been stalled, first by the Indochina war and then by the postwar isolationism of new Communist governments in the area.

The Mekong empties enough water into the South China Sea every year to irrigate 4.5 million acres—an area twice the size of Cyprus. Dams impounding its water for crops could also supply the electric power for expanding agriculture and industry throughout Indochina.

To realize the program will take cooperation among the many countries involved, years of work, and billions of dollars. Vietnam's expression of interest Friday put new life into the project, which has been lying dormant for decades at the United Nations.

and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP).

Over the years, ESCAP has established a reputation for long speeches, unread reports and questionable statistics. At this meeting, however, a good bit of interest was assured when Vietnam and Laos sent word that they were coming and the Chinese announced that they would send a sizable delegation. Only Cambodia continued its boycott.

The meeting appears to have been a modest success. The expected cold-war charges were aired again but a lot of headway was made in private, particularly in easing the border dispute between Thailand and Laos.

The Mekong River program, encompassing hydroelectric and irrigation projects that could improve the lives of millions of people, figured in most of the private talks.

The Dutch, the French and the Australians, who have kept a Mekong project committee alive throughout years of Asian

neglect, said that they would continue to make modest financial contributions. Japan said it would help. Laos agreed to cooperate.

The absence of a Cambodian delegation was not discouraging, since the proposed projects are largely upriver from Cambodia, and Asian diplomats feel that China, which looks favorably on development of the river, will be able to bring the Cambodians into line.

Hanoi's delegate, Dinh Ba Thi, made a low-key speech Friday, emphasizing Vietnam's need for aid and adding: "We're inclined to enter into cooperation with the Mekong committee within the context of the present situation in the area."

That was not a ringing endorsement but it was encouraging news for the half-dozen Mekong committee experts who for years have been drawing up development plans in vain. Ironically, the United States, which has contributed about \$15 million to Mekong River studies,

Toulouse Plant Near Production Halt Gloom Prevails on Concorde Assembly Line

By David Lawday

TOULOUSE, April 24 (Reuters).—Concorde is dying a slow but certain death, according to executives of the state-run aviation firm building the supersonic airliner here.

Whatever New York finally decides on permitting the plane to land there, the British-French airliner seems doomed as a commercial project, the officials believe.

The last of the French-built airliners is on the way to completion in a vast white hangar here, the center of France's threatened aviation industry.

A simple signboard proclaims "Concorde Number 15." This is France's final entry in a total production series of 16 planes that the French and British governments have authorized. No. 16 is to be built in Britain. The two governments have no plans to go any further with a plane that does not sell.

The gloomy atmosphere of resignation in the Concorde construction hangar makes the arguments still swirling around the plane outside seem somewhat superfluous.

"Even if New York allows us to land there, it's a year too late," an executive of Aérospatiale, the builder of the French Concorde, said.

No more than two dozen workers are engaged at a time in building the last French model, compared with a Concorde con-

struction force here of 1,250 men several years ago, when French and British hopes were still flying high.

At the moment, Concorde No. 15 is a green aluminum tube with pastel side fins mounted on orange steel trestles. The bright construction colors contrast with the sense of despondency within the hangar.

Visitors are asked not to talk to the Concorde workers because the men say they find it discouraging and demeaning to be questioned on the fate of the plane and their own jobs. The assembly line is progressively coming to a halt and there are no real prospects for starting it up again.

The workers on Concorde No. 15 know that nobody has bought the plane. So their pace is unhurried. "It's the last one and everybody realizes it," Aérospatiale public relations official Henri Detappe said.

At a unit selling price of \$60 million and with an uncertain future in an ecology-minded world, Concorde has no prospective new buyers in sight.

Of the 16 planes authorized, the two earliest models are used as research aircraft, nine have been bought for commercial service by Air France and British Airways, and five remain unsold.

D. Krook, Dutch vice-president of a European group here that markets the wide-bodied Airbus, said Concorde's trouble was that it came at a very difficult time, "which could not be conceived when it was launched."

The quadrupling of fuel prices and the world economic recession created an adverse situation in the first half of the 1970s in which environment also became a key factor, he noted.

So why does the Concorde dispute still raise such passions? Why does each new report on the properties of the controversial plane provoke such a clamor in the French, British and U.S. press? Why is the New York landing decision still awaited with such interest?

The way the Aérospatiale people see it, it is now a vital matter of principle. It is no longer a question of aspiring to build 50 or 100 Concorde, but a question of making sure that Air France and British Airways can at least exploit as they wish the technology of supersonic flight.

"This is a symbol of French-British aspirations which the Americans have killed by unfair play," argued Jean-Michel Fourtanier, an engineer in charge of Concorde's technical training division.

He conceded that the United States cannot be entirely held to blame for the plane's poor

sales record. But he claimed that if "the Americans had built their own supersonic airliner, there would never have been any trouble about landing at New York."

"Concorde perhaps would not have survived if New York were open but it is bound for the grave with New York closed," he said.

A recent successful campaign by a Toulouse-based Concorde support committee to secure 150,000 petition signatures—equivalent to one in every three inhabitants of this aviation-minded city—was aimed not only at influencing New York authorities but at restoring the morale of the unhappy men in the Concorde hangar.

There is a strong feeling here that the United States will eventually stride into the supersonic airliner business "with a plane twice as big and far less noisy than the 100-seat French-British original. 1985 is the date advanced here for that development."

The hopes of Mr. Fourtanier and the support committee, which he heads, is to fill the gap during the 1980s by building a new version of Concorde, with the same dimensions as the first, but quieter, in the expectation that U.S. airlines would rush to buy it.

"We cannot let our pioneering go to waste," he said.

But so far the French and British governments, having shouldered research and development costs of almost \$3 billion for Concorde, show no sign of committing themselves to a future supersonic project.

Russia and India To Review Ties

NEW DELHI, April 24 (NYT).—Relations between India and the Soviet Union will undergo review this week when Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko pays a visit here for what is officially described as "broad discussions on political and economic issues."

The new government of Prime Minister Morarji Desai has already caused concern among Soviet diplomats here. "We do not want any special relations with any country," Mr. Desai said in a news conference held immediately after he assumed office. "The foreign policy of nonalignment should be a proper non-alignment, fully nonaligned, with no suspicion of any alliance with anybody."

The implications of these remarks, which challenge New Delhi's close ties with Moscow, may have accounted for Mr. Gromyko's hurriedly scheduled visit.

WHAT MADE THIS FIAT EVEN MORE POPULAR OUTSIDE ITALY THAN INSIDE ITALY.



THE Fiat 131 has been an enormous success in Italy. You'd expect that. Italian cars tend to do well among Italians.

But today, more 131s are being bought by the French, Germans, British, Swiss, Swedes, and Europeans in general, than are being bought even by the Italians themselves. And that's hard to believe.

The fact is, in 3 short years, the 131 has become one of the most successful cars in Fiat history.

How do we explain this phenomenon? There's no one reason. There are many.

The 131 is bigger and more comfortable than the Fiats most Europeans have ever known. It is noticeably quieter than other Fiats. It is substantially more refined. It is safer than many of the largest cars in the world. And it offers better fuel economy than any other car in its class. (It won the International Mobil Economy Run with an impressive 15.92 kilometres per litre.)

Despite all these practical and luxurious considerations, the 131 is every bit a Fiat in performance. Last year it swept a score of rallies across Europe. This year it carries the Fiat marque in the World Rally Championships.

The 131 hasn't merely impressed the public. It has impressed the press.

"It is perhaps the most automated and carefully inspected car ever to be made in Europe." CAR

"This is one of the best engineered cars ever designed by the Turin company..." DEUTSCHE AUTOMOBIL REVUE

"The engine hums happily, the suspension is exceptional, the roadholding more than satisfactory, the driving position comfortable, the gear-change smooth... 'outstanding middle-class popular car.'" IL GIORNO

"The interior, built as a box, is an ideal passenger safety compartment." MUNCHNER MERKUR

"It is clear that with these new power units, Fiat has opted for reliability and long life." L'ARGUS DE L'AUTOMOBILE

"Without doubt Fiat has a trump card in the medium-capacity class with the '131 mirafiori.'" AUTOKAMPIOEN

What made the 131 so popular outside Italy? The same things that made it so popular inside Italy.

FIAT

By John Stockwell

Tunis

Standards Low

In Burundi we won a round in the game of dirty tricks against the Soviets. Shortly after my arrival we mounted an operation to exploit the Soviet's vulnerabilities of having a disproportionately large embassy staff and a fumbling, obnoxious old ambassador, and discredit them in the eyes of the Burundi. We were apparently successful, as the Burundi requested that the ambassador not return when he went on leave, and they ordered

Angola Assignment

After Vietnam I received the assignment of chief, Angola task force. This was despite the fact

Yes, I know you are attempting to generate broken support to help France in its crisis; but I am seeking out the CIA and French mercenaries the same sent into Angola in early 1976. These are the men who took the CIA money but fled the first time they encountered heavy shelling. Some of us in the Angolan program were continuously frustrated and disappointed with headquarters weak leadership of the field, especially its inability to coordinate the support program as it purchases ice plants and ships for local friends, and on one occasion tried to get the

Angolan children play beside the wreckage of a Cubal River bridge, destroyed in last year's Angolan war.

Eventually he was killed, not by our poisons, but beaten to death, apparently by men who were loyal to men who had agency cryptonyms and received agency salaries. In death he became an eternal martyr and, by installing Mobutu in the Zairian presidency, we committed ourselves to the "other side," the losing side in central and southern Africa.

We cast ourselves as the dullest, dimmest Goliath, in a world of ever-young David. But for one, we have applied as Ambassador (Andrew) Young thrashed about

Constipation at Top

None of this has addressed the conditions which my former colleagues have begged me to expose. They are more frustrated by the constipation that exists at

With each new director they hope there will be a housecleaning and reform, but each director comes and goes, seven in my time, preoccupied with broader matters of state, uttering meaningless and inaccurate platitudes about conditions and standards inside the DDO. The only exception was James Schlesinger, who initiated a housecleaning but was transferred to the Department of Defense before it had much effect.

I predict that the people will never surrender the right of any individual to stand in public and speak as he or she ever is in his heart. That right is our last defense against the tyrannical invasions of privacy which of recent years have perpetrated are more than fantasies. I am enthusiastic about the nation's prospects under a new administration, and I am certain President Carter will consider his position an issue.

And you, Sir, may wish to address yourself to appropriate task of special agency straight from the top.

Sincerely,
John Stockwell

By Jonathan C. Randal

Father Figure

For most of this decade, however, his has been a record of increasingly embarrassing and

Political Involvement

Symptomatic of the government's problems is its inability to come to terms with the young, especially the university students. In a way, it is paying the price of its own success. By steadily investing 30 per cent of the budget in education—a million of the nearly 6 million Tunisians are in some kind of school—the government has educated and improved the lot of a new generation that demands changes. Despite Tunisia's impressive standard of living, said to be the fifth highest in Africa, the tourism, olive oil, phosphates and limited oil production that provide most of the foreign exchange earnings

THE TOP OF HIS FORM—A
Bourguiba, right, as President

But his very efforts—and those of Habib Achour, who runs the

party conference in 1974 che
for Life of Tunisia. Parliam

Premier Noutira has tried to dispel the mood of growing uneasiness by insisting that com-

ers a proposal to name Habib
ent so voted the next year.

The United States, which has provided Tunisia with more than \$840 million in aid since inde-

former interior, justice and defense minister, at their head, they have pressed openly for a multiparty system, arguing that the

But they are convinced that no Transition could have to wait.

sians against any sim-
cesses, the regime appe-
overreact last month in
ing at least 23 of his

gousting courtiers is Mr. Gulba's second wife, Wassil. He is said to have amassed

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101, 102, 103



Five Years at a Glance

in millions of DM	1972*	1973	1974	1975	1976
Total assets	240	522	665	896	1,088
Business volume	300	618	796	1,117	1,392
Credit volume	132	370	572	720	845
Deposits	199	471	607	832	969
Capital and reserves	27	36	38	39	95
Net interest income	5.4	10.7	15.4	19.4	23.1
Taxes	1.5	2.1	5.1	6.5	6.5
Net profit	—	1.0	2.1	3.8	5.6
Dividend	—	—	—	2.8	5.6
				(10%)	(10%)
Staff	377	389	443	457	482

*partial accounting year

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April 25, 1977.

Euromarket

(from Page 3)

percent. The heavily over-managed managers say conditions are being present. There is demand for the d. a spokesman seeking to assure adequate supply

55 million for 10

cent. A number of is the floating-rate market. e Maritime et P-much state-owned raising \$50 mil- of notes—one of financial boris sector of the on will be set at out over the in- it is assured to ver than 6 1/8 ing fund begin- reduce the aver- s. t of Austria is in \$40 million for uring to pay a r interbank or a 4 percent—a low e rate in the BNP e.

e Certificate ankers have in- instrument—the tiffate of den- of England, the London-bas- D market, ap- ing-rate varia- and by the end issues were an- third is on the

isse White Wolf inance, of which arehold, claim new concept— for Japanese ks. Only four g banks in Japan o, tap the bond ically or inter- e so-called City d to raising cash, 3 market, where not exceed five

City banks at a s much of their are in floating- until now were these with fixed- commercial banks faced with the ns as in Japan; to issue floating- s matching assets

• The first of these instruments to be completed was a \$10-million, three-year loan for Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank, Japan's largest commercial bank. Its coupon will be set at a quarter-point over the six-month interbank rate. That rate is currently 5 1/2 per cent. By contrast, three-year fixed-rate CDs for Japanese banks currently yield around 7 3/8 per cent.

Sumitomo Coupons
• Sumitomo Bank is raising \$15 million in a three-year note, the maximum life Japanese authorities are permitting their banks. Sumitomo is also offering a coupon of a quarter-point over the six-month interbank rate. But a key difference in this issue is the promise of a minimum coupon of 5 1/2 per cent.

Sumitomo, Japan's third largest commercial bank, says the guarantee of a minimum rate is needed to attract traditional Eurobond investors who accepted to buy floating-rate bonds in a big way only after such minimum guarantees were offered.

• The minimum denomination of both issues, however, is \$10,000 compared to the \$1,000 minimum in the bond market.

The next bank to issue floating-rate CDs will be Mitsui Bank. Secondary Market
The secondary market was also buoyant, showing no signs of strain from the heavy volume of new issues. Norway's \$150 million of five-year notes carrying a coupon of 7 1/4 per cent were priced at 100 1/4 to yield 7 1/2 per cent and traders expected it to open trading this week at around 99 1/2, which is considered a respectable performance.

The Bank of Tokyo's \$50 million of seven-year notes were priced at par after the coupon was lowered to 7 5/8 from the 7 3/4 initially indicated. The notes ended the week at a mid-price of 99 1/2.

Only one issue is currently offered in the Canadian-dollar sector although a number of others are rumored to be in the offing.

• BMRB, a mortgage investment company jointly owned by Bank of Montreal and Royal Trust, is seeking \$25 million for five years at 8 3/4 per cent. Manufacturers Easerver Leasing Canada Ltd. priced its \$25 million of five-year, 8 1/4-per cent notes at 100 1/2 last week. General Foods Ltd. increased the size of its issue by \$5 million to \$25 million and

lowered the coupon a quarter of a point to 8 1/2 per cent. The issue was priced at par.

The deutsche mark calendar is also heavy, with another 1 billion DM of new issues scheduled for May.

On offer now are:
• World Bank: 400 million DM, 10-year bonds carrying a coupon of 6 1/2 per cent and 100 million DM of seven-year notes carrying a coupon expected to be priced at 99 1/2 to lift the yield to 6.57 per cent. A companion 100-million-DM private placement of seven-year notes is expected to be priced at par with a coupon of 6 1/3 per cent.

• Brazil: 100 million DM of seven-year notes carrying a coupon of 7 3/4 per cent.
• ICI International Finance: 150 million DM of 10-year paper carrying a coupon of 8 3/4 per cent. A sinking fund will reduce the average life to 8.5 years.

• Denmark: 150 million DM of six-year notes with a coupon of 6 3/4 per cent and 100 million DM of 10-year paper at 7 1/4 per cent.

• Singapore: 100 million DM of six-year, 6 1/2-per cent notes. Priced last week at 99 1/2 was the 200-million-DM, seven-year note for New Zealand, whose coupon was cut from 6 1/2 to 6 1/4, per cent, the lowest coupon seen since late 1972. It ended the week at 99 bid-99 1/4 asked.

The Norwegian Mortgage Bank's \$50 million DM of 10-year bonds were priced at 100 1/2 with a coupon of 7 1/4 per cent, reducing the yield to 7 3/8 per cent. It was quoted at 101 1/2.

With the yield on prime domestic bonds now at 6 1/2 per cent, West German investors increasingly are turning to the higher returns available on Euro DM issues, which account for the sharp bid-up in prices.

Yields on Outstanding Bonds*

International issues, long term	8.15 %
Industrials, long term	8.24 %
Industrials, medium term	7.87 %
Canadian dollar, medium term	8.86 %
French franc, long term	11.16 %
Unit of Account, long term	8.40 %
* Calculated by Luxembourg Stock Exchange.	
Market Turnover	
Week ended April 22	
(millions of dollars)	

Economic Scene

(Continued from Page 3)

industry, develop coal and other alternative sources, and impose new taxes on gasoline usage, oil production and auto that are heavy users of gasoline. The taxes received, it was proposed, would ultimately be returned to consumers through tax credits.

Although the proposed gasoline tax has aroused immediate and strong opposition, most of the others have received widespread endorsement. The complexity of some of the proposals, however, has excited misgivings about regulations and the government bureaucracy that might be needed to enforce them. There was also some comment that the administration might be relying too heavily on conservation to reach its goals and was too optimistic on what can be achieved in the near term from more efficient usage of energy.

Few would deny that there are great opportunities to reduce energy usage, but many analysts contend it is erroneous to conclude that the United States wastefully wastes energy resources. On that score, John Winger, an energy specialist of Chase Manhattan Bank, recently wrote:

"To some degree, the United States is wasteful; there is no doubt about that. And substantial savings can, and should, be achieved by avoiding waste. But the nation is not grossly wasteful."

"It is true that the United States, with only 6 per cent of the world's population, does account for approximately 32 per cent of the gross national product of the world."

Mr. Winger made the point that the U.S. usage of energy in relation to GNP is virtually the same as the combined figures for Western Europe and Japan, and that this has remained virtually unchanged for the last 20 years. However, some countries are more efficient in energy usage, partly because the cost is higher, through greater taxation, than here.

The great increase in energy consumption in this country over the last few decades arose chiefly because of its availability and low price, which was partly artificial. New industrial applications proliferated and expanded use of natural gas in home heating developed.

Celtics' Cowens Reaches High in Tying Series

BOSTON, April 24 (UPI)—Dave Cowens scored a personal playoff career high of 37 points and the Boston Celtics endured a late Philadelphia flurry yesterday to grab a 124-119 victory that squared their National Basketball Association Eastern Conference semi-final series.

The clubs are tied with two victories apiece in the best-of-seven series. Cowens, who got 21 rebounds, hit 10 field-goal attempts and scored 23 points in the first half. He pulled the game out in the final minute after he was had crept to within one point at 116-115 with two minutes to play.

The 76ers had taken a 2-1 lead Friday night when Lloyd Free, the man with the falling-down jump shot, scored 22 points, 20 in the second half and most from his usual long range, as Philadelphia beat Boston, 109-100.

Free and Doug Collins, who had 25 points, came up with the biggest basket of the second half to

shut off the playoff-wise Celtics, at Boston.

Bullets Ahead, 2-1

At Landover, Md., today, Mitch Kupchak sank two game-deciding free throws with 18 seconds left to highlight a 23-point performance and lift the Celtics to a 98-90 playoff victory over Houston. The triumph, giving the Celtics a 2-1 edge in the best-of-seven series, was nailed by Kupchak after he was fouled by Moses Malone with Washington trailing, 89-88. The North Carolina rookie tossed in both foul shots.

Phil Chenier added two free throws when Houston's Mike Newlin was called for charging with 11 seconds remaining. Chenier wound up with 13 points and Elvin Hayes with 14 for the Celtics while Malone and John Lucas were high for the Rockets with 18 each.

Kupchak saw no action in the first quarter and played most of the final period with five fouls.

Lakers 95, Warriors 86

At Los Angeles, Kareem Abdul-Jabbar scored 40 points, haul-

ed down 19 rebounds and blocked nine shots to lead the Lakers over Golden State, 95-86. The triumph sent the Lakers to a 2-0 lead in the best-of-seven second-round series.

Abdul-Jabbar scored 16 points in the fourth period when the Warriors cut the Lakers lead to 86-84. The Lakers surged back with Abdul-Jabbar scoring six points to put the game out of reach.

Rick Barry, who scored 40 for Golden State in Wednesday night's opener, came up with only 14, eight in the final period. He also drew a technical foul when he punched at but missed an official.

Suggests Tie Series

At Denver, Dan Issel scored 36

points and the Nuggets got easy baskets off its fast-break offense in the second half to score a 121-110 victory over Portland. Denver's triumph squared the Western Conference semi-final series at 1-1.

With Portland center Bill Walton fouling out midway through the final quarter, the Nuggets broke open a close game in the closing minutes. With two minutes left, Bobby Jones hit two straight free shots to lift Denver into a 112-104 lead.

The Trail Blazers started quickly, hitting seven of their first eight shots to move to a 16-6 lead. Walton handed out six assists in the period and Portland shot 74 per cent to lead 30-24 at the end of the quarter.

Vilas Takes Final Against Nastase

VIRGINIA BEACH, Va., April 24 (AP)—Fourth-seeded Guillermo Vilas, playing with a cut knee he received in a spill in the first set, turned back third-ranked Ilie Nastase of Romania, 6-2, 4-6, 6-4, for the championship yesterday of the Virginia Beach tennis classic.

The victory earned Vilas the \$33,000 first prize, plus a \$50,000 bonus for his performances in this tournament and another held seven weeks ago in Maryland.

Nastase had gained the final by ending the upset string of American high school sensation John McEnroe, 7-5, 4-6, 6-3, while Vilas upset top-seeded Vitas Gerulaitis, 6-3, 6-3.

At Denver, second-seeded Brian Gottfried, making good his serve-and-volley game midway through the match, won nine straight games and whipped fellow-American Jim Delaney, 7-5, 6-1, to advance to the finals of a \$100,000 Grand Prix tournament. Gottfried will meet top-seeded Bjorn Borg in today's final. Borg beat Bob Hewitt, 6-3, 6-4, in the other semifinal.

At Charlotte, N.C., Eddie Dibbs and Corrado Barazzutti advanced to the finals of a World Championship Tennis event. Dibbs, using a slashing two-fisted backhand, overcame a first-set loss to John Alexander to win, 5-7, 7-6, 6-3.

Barazzutti ousted fellow-Italian Adriano Panatta, 6-3, 6-0, after Panatta completed a rain-delayed quarter-final match with Cliff Drysdale.

Five Fans Killed In Malaysia Prix

KUALA LUMPUR, April 24 (UPI)—The car of Malaysia's ace racer spun out of control at the Malaysian Grand Prix today and crashed into the crowd, killing five persons and injuring 13 others.

Most of the injured, and four of the dead, were children, police said. A police spokesman called the accident "the worst racing disaster ever in the country."

The driver of the car, Harvey Yap, was hospitalized with a broken leg, track officials said. Yap's car hurtled into the crowd and came to a stop 80 yards from the track.

Watson Leading After 2 Rounds

NEW ORLEANS, April 24 (UPI)—Masters champion and leading money winner Tom Watson, with his second eagle of the tournament, yesterday grabbed a one-stroke lead over little-known Stan Lee midway through the rain-delayed \$175,000 New Orleans Open yesterday.

Watson posted his second straight 4-under-par 68 to stand at eight-under 136 going into today's 36-hole windup. The double round was necessitated by heavy rains on Thursday which delayed completion of the first round.

Lee, a former Louisiana State golfer and local favorite, carded a 68 yesterday for a 36-hole total of 137.

NBA Playoffs CONFERENCE SEMIFINALS Friday's Games

Philadelphia 109, Boston 100 (Erving 21, Collins 25, Havlicek 25, Scott 21). Philadelphia leads best-of-seven series, 2-1.

Los Angeles 86, Golden State 86 (Abdul-Jabbar 40, Evers 21, Wilkes Parish 16, Barry, Smith 14). Los Angeles leads best-of-seven series, 2-0.

Denver 121, Portland 110 (Issel 36, Jones 15, Lucas 29, Hollins 20). Best-of-seven series tied, 1-1.

More Sports News On Page 15

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In accordance with the provisions of the Notes, notice is hereby given that for the initial six months interest period from April 20th to October 20th, 1977 the Notes will carry an Interest Rate of 6 3/4 per annum. The interest payable on the relevant interest payment date, October 20th, 1977, against Coupon No. 1 will be U.S. \$30.50.

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In the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held on 22nd April, 1977 a cash dividend of US\$ 0.22 per Ordinary Share was declared payable as from 3rd May, 1977 against delivery of dividend coupon No. 7 with any one of the Paying Agents:

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